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ADDITIONAL FROM CHINA.

Movements of American War Vessels—Commodore Armstrong Returning Home—Account of the Capture of Yeh—Interesting Description of the Interior of Canton City after its Capture.

We have received correspondence and papers from Hong Kong, China, to the 15th of January.

The United States steamer *Mississippi* arrived at Hong Kong on the 12th of January, having left Singapore on the 2d. The *Minnesota* arrived at Hong Kong from Macao on the 11th, with Commissioner REED.

Commodore ARMSTRONG left Hong Kong on the 15th in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, *en route* for the United States. Captain SIMMS was doing duty on board the *San Jacinto*.

We have already given some particulars of the occupation of Canton by the Anglo-French forces, of the capture of YEH, and of the installation of the new Government under the Allied protectorate. Hong Kong papers, however, furnish us with some further details of interest. The following from the Hong Kong *Register* is an account of the capture of YEH:

"The Colony was gratified on the 7th inst. with news that YEH had been captured on the 5th, and that at the same time the TSEANG KEUN (the Tartar General) and PE-KWEI the Governor had been taken. The following is a description of how the seizure was effected. Although nothing was heard of YEH except the baseless stories of his having committed suicide, or having run away, Mr. PARKES had a strong impression he was still in the city, and it was resolved to enter the Tartar city and bring him out, and also to take possession of the city. A force of 1,500 men were told off for the operation. A party of them seized the Western gate and guarded the walls, while Colonel LEMON's marines and a party of the French pushed into the Tartar city by the gate at its northeast angle. Close to this on the north wall of the Tartar city is the Tartar General's Palace, the greatest part of which runs back into the old city, only a very small part being in the Tartar city. Here they captured the Tartar General and the Governor. Mr. PARKES, was to have accompanied this party, but by some mischance they set off without him, and he found himself too late when he got to headquarters. There he found Commodore ELLIOTT and Captain KEY of the *Sanspareil*, and they, thinking he was the man most likely to nose out YEH if he were in hiding, organized a party of 100 Blue Jackets, and off they set into the city. On reaching the Tartar General's palace they found YEH had not been taken;—on this they immediately started to hunt him out. On their progress through the city they visited a large number of Yamuns, all of which are described to be of immense extent and many very handsome. Hunting about for several hours, and almost fearing their man had escaped, they at last came in front of a Yamun, used as a treasury, close to the southwest angle of the city, and close to the site of the Factories. It was immediately surrounded, and a party entered to root out the contents, and there at last pitched upon Mr. YEH;—an attempt was made to palm off another mandarin as the real 'Simon Pure,' but Mr. PARKES was too sure of his man. Finding that deception was of no use, he submitted to his fate. On being requested by Mr. PARKES to accompany the Commodore and Captain KEY to head-quarters, he said superciliously: 'Who are you, that address me in my own language?' To which Mr. PARKES replied: 'It is unnecessary to tell you my name; you know it as well as I know yours.' He then got into his chair, and the party returned to head-quarters. Arrived there he was asked to take a biscuit and a glass of sherry; the latter he drank with great gusto, and seemed to admire it very much. He was then questioned about the fate of our captive countrymen, when he pretended he could not recollect such insignificant matters happening so long ago; but it was evident that he knew they were all dead. On being told he must now be taken on board the *Inflexible* as a prisoner of war, he said it was unnecessary, as he was very well where he was; and was quite ready to go into any discussion they pleased. It was then intimated he had no option in the matter and must go; he acquiesced with stoical indifference; got into his chair, and was taken down the new road to the landing-place and sent on board the *Inflexible*. He is described as a very large man, bigger than the biggest men in Hong Kong, with an enormous, gigantic head. Neither conscience nor his situation had in any way touched his appetite, as next morning at breakfast he ate a whole fowl, with rice and other et ceteras. The *Belleisle* which left this on Sunday, in tow of the *Fury*, to be anchored at the Bogue, is to be his prison. As this vessel will also serve for her original purpose, a hospital ship, YEH will have his first lesson in European civilization in a good school; he will there see the kind care of our wounded men; it may be, if occasion require, of our wounded enemies; and the lesson will be better both for him and ourselves than the best lesson which that great teacher, the gallows, can give.

In the Yamun in which YEH was found, there was also found treasure to the value of $450,000."

We published in our impression of Saturday the particulars of the installation of the new Government in Canton under an Anglo-French protectorate. It would seem inevitable that possession of the entire province must be the natural consequence of this step—in which case a collision with the decoits, usually designated rebels, must speedily result. In any case, garrisoning Canton with white troops during the Summer is a hazardous experiment, and some Indian regiments will be urgently required.

Confidence meantime is becoming restored—the inhabitants are returning to the city, the shops are being opened, the markets supplied, and if no *contretemps* occur, trade must be soon resumed. The Earl of ELGIN's prestige amongst the Chinese will precede him to Pekin, and will be irresistible. Judging of his lordship's career by the immense results already effected, the most sanguine expectations entertained of his Excellency's success may probably fall short of the reality.

The political aspect of affairs at the Northern ports remains upon a satisfactory footing. In fact, rumors have reached Shanghae, the credibility of which can hardly be doubted, to the effect that the Imperialists had at last obtained possession of the important cities of Chinkiang and Kwachow, situated at the junction of the grand canal and the Yangtsze. The capture of these places will open to foreign manufactures the markets of the provinces of Kiangsoo and Chekiang, which have been now closed for nearly five years by the action of the rebellion. The effect of the intelligence had already manifested itself, by an active and improved demand for cotton and woolen manufactures at advanced rates.

At Foochow there had been some food riots, but not of a serious nature. The back duties upon the American ships to which the Consul gave clearances without regard to the local customs authorities, are more than likely to form a bone of contention between the Chinese and the United States Government. The American Consul having taken no security, the commercial panic must operate against the recovery of these duties, whilst the American claims for indemnity upon the Canton Government may tend to complicate matters. The British Consul receiving these duties in cash and withholding them, of course stands in a position advantageous to the English Government from its contrast with that of the United States.

The trade of Hong Kong and Macao has been completely paralyzed owing to three causes. First, the advices from Europe and United States have naturally put a stop to the export trade. Secondly, the operations of the allies against Canton have caused the greatest mistrust among the native traders, so much so that there is the greatest difficulty to induce them to clear late purchases—and thirdly, the proximity of China New-Year.

The following account of an excursion into the interior of Canton city after its capture (from the *Friend of China*) will be read with interest:

"The houses about the spot selected for the landing place, as a precautionary measure, had to be destroyed. Before setting them on fire, Captain HALL, whose activity in works of this nature is spoken of on all hands in the highest terms, took great pains to ascertain whether there were any inmates; and fortunate for some poor bed-ridden people was it that he did so, or they would have been burnt to death. The debris of these houses still smoke, and passage over the hot bricks is not pleasant to the feet. Over the creek, running in the rear of the French Folly, a bridge of rough timber, on a half-dozen boats, has been made. As we passed over, this morning, some Chinese vagabonds had just completed an aperture in the roof of a lofty pawn shop, the contents of which were soon distributed about. From the street parallel with the creek the road leads across the eastern parade ground by the easternmost of the so-called arches erected in 1847 to signalize our 'defeat,' as Sir JOHN DAVIS' raid at Canton was called; another of the striking instances of the impolicy of doing anything by halves with the Chinese. From this column or arch the street runs direct to the east gate, and is crowded all day with beggars, blind women and children. Colonel GRAHAM has his head-quarters at the first shop within the gate, and as we passed was as dusty as a miller aiding his own hands to clear the place of a lot of rice, a quantity of which he was humanely doling out to the starving crowd outside.

Unless provided with a pass from the Adjutant General, Col. STEPHENSON, strangers are not permitted to go up to the front. As we went in, Mr. STURGIS, of the firm of RUSSELL & Co., more fortunate than others of his brother merchants, was coming out. While waiting for the passes, Major BUMMERER came up with two prisoners, who, it turned out, were jailors, caught in the act of chasing into our lines a poor fellow that had escaped from jail. The escaped man proved to be ASHING, son of Woo-soo-roo, one of the oldest of our Podder's Wharf Boatmen. ASHING's tale ran that, about two months ago, he went over to Kowloon to purchase stock for an American ship he was supplying, and was there seized by the Mandarin and sent to Canton. His appearance was most woebegone; his hair, unshaven during the period of his detention, standing 'on end like quills on a fretful porcupine.' He says that as many as 550 were in the same jail as himself, (there are four jails in the city,) but of the batch he does not think more than 50 got clear—the Mandarins, to make sure of the rest, whipping their heads off at once. These wretches had the audacity to cut off three heads in the street below, and in full view of our sentries over the east gate. Orders had been given not to fire on the people in the streets, and the blood-thirsty executioners were allowed to do their work unmolested; but the sooner such assumption of sovereign power is stopped the better.

The military Train Coolies and Madras Camp followers are quartered in the Examination Hall cells, and capital quarters they make. Each cell measures five feet six inches long by four feet wide, and from the board floor raised about a foot and a half above the ground, they are six feet high. Of these cells there are some fifty or sixty ranges of fifty-eight cells in a range, along one side of a spacious yard; and a similar range on the opposite side; the whole parcel being surrounded with a neichune wall, forming a distinct area from the southeast angle of the wall of the old city up to the *Ching-toong-moon* (East Gate.)

A four foot passage way along the front of each range of cells is paved with granite; but more than half of these lanes are overgrown with weeds and rank grass, and now that our shot and shell have torn up the roofings, the great Temple of Learning, the headquarters of our fiercest opponents, the *literati*, present a forlorn appearance.

Over the southwest gate are the following characters *Yuok chooy*, signifying 'For the nourishing of talent.' Over the southeast gate *Hing-yin*, signifying 'For the raising of worth.'

An old man, calling himself after his abode *Meufah*, refuses to vacate the temple below the *Sam-yincoong* (head-quarters.) He is seventy years of age he says, and so long as he can obtain a little rice, tobacco and tea there he shall remain. He was told that as the Marines then there were going to leave, he might not find the incomers (the Royal Artillery) so accommodating as they were; to which he replied he did not care; three of his children, fellow recluses he meant, had been killed during the bombardment—but *he* did not fear.

It was generally supposed that the Five-Storied Pagoda must have received a good riddling,—but it did not. Not a shot struck it;—although that it was the object of much attraction was notorious. The walls of this building are very thick. Following are the dimensions of it: From east to west (top story) 90 feet; north to south, 30 feet, exclusive of verandah, which is about five feet of additional width; basement walls, of or faced with red sandstone, 10½ feet thick; lower story, 16½ feet high, with square tile flooring; second-story walls, also faced with red sandstone, 9½ feet thick, height 13½ feet; third-story walls, (as are all above,) of brick, 7 feet thick, 12 feet high; fourth-story walls, 7 feet thick, 12 feet high; fifth-story walls, 4½ feet thick, and including the gable, about 24 feet high; total height, 78 feet. Only in this top-most room is there a particle of furniture—that furniture being eight idols in a recess in the centre on the northern wall. Over this recess, which may be called a celestial-demoniacal-alcove, is the following inscription: *Shing-tukk-gni-gne*, signifying "Magnificent is their holy virtue."

The floors, of thick hard wood, are thick, also, with dirt and pismire hillocks. The stair case is at the northeast corner, and is a wide, coarse, deep-stepped ladder only. The roof is supported by four stout teak columns running up from the basement, about six feet inside the north wall; a similar row of columns going up on the south front. This front is closed by hardwood unglazed Venetians, opening on to the verandah before mentioned. (On the lower story there is a double row of columns two feet in diameter on the south front.) Before the building is a spacious paved court, and on each side of the steps leading up to the terrace of the basement are two large stone lions painted red. The French small arm men have been living here up to the present time, but are now vacating it for the Royal Artillery.

THE ARMY.

THE HARNEY AND SUMNER AFFAIR.

Court-Martial at Carlisle Barracks.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

THIRD DAY.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, CARLISLE, Pa., Friday, March, 12, 1858.

The unexpectedly early arrival of Col. HARRIS, from New-York, enabled the Court-Martial to complete its proceedings this afternoon. Col. SUMNER having waived the privilege of calling Col. CROSSMAN from St. Louis, in order to avoid delay, the labors of the Court have been summarily disposed of.

The presence of Col. HARRIS occasioned the re-assembling of the Court at an earlier hour than that to which it adjourned yesterday.

Col. John Harris, U. S. Marine Corps, sworn.—Question—Were you aware of a correspondence between Col. SUMNER and Gen. HARNEY, which took place at Washington on or about Feb. 15 last? *Answer*—I was.

Q.—Were you consulted by Col. SUMNER in regard to the tenor of that correspondence? A.—My opinion was asked.

Q.—Did you know his views in regard to the note of the 14th February? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the subject considered by you and Col. SUMNER? A.—It was.

Q.—Did he or you construe that note to be a challenge? A.—He did not, to my knowledge, and I did not.

Q.—Was it, or was it not, intended as a challenge, so far as you know? A.—I do not think it was.

Q.—In your consultation with Col. SUMNER on that subject, did you or did you not learn whether Col. SUMNER selected any one who would be his friend and bear a challenge for him, or act as such, if such an emergency were to arise? A.—I understood he had not.

The testimony for defence closed.

Judge-Advocate—Col. SUMNER, are you prepared to submit any remarks to the Court?

Col. SUMNER—In two hours I shall be prepared with my defence.

The Court then adjourned until 12 o'clock, to afford Col. SUMNER time for the preparation of his defence.

On reassembling, the defence was read in behalf of Col. SUMNER, by his counsel, Judge WATTS.

It was as follows:

COL. SUMNER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court:

I am charged with "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline;" with "sending a challenge to another officer to fight a duel," and with "upbraiding another officer for refusing a challenge."

In making my defence, I desire to impress the Court with the idea that the acts of mine which are specified as constituting these offences, were not the product of any sudden emergency, or the expression of any passion, but that which I have written has been the result of deliberate consideration, operated upon by the conviction of an absolute necessity, I have weighed well my action in view of the high responsibility which I owed to myself, my friends, the army, and the laws which govern it. If I have erred—if I have violated the laws of that profession which I have been accustomed to study and venerate—to which all my life of manhood has, of choice, been devoted,—and this be the judgment of the Court before which I am now arraigned, I must bow in humble submission to that sentence which condemns, as a crime, the use of language which should have relieved me from the promptings of a necessity from which there might have been no escape.

I am accused that I did "attempt to make a personal affair with General HARNEY out of an official matter."

What was this official matter? "The answer made by said HARNEY to a General Court-Martial which inquired of him in regard to his prejudice or bias against said SUMNER." It cannot be pretended that the *presence* of a Court would protect an individual for the consequences of misconduct, or that the pertinent inquiries of a Court would cut loose the unbridled tongue of a malignant or an ignorant passion. The pure purposes of a Court are to administer justice, by inquiring into the truth of a *pending issue*; questions must relate to it; answers must be pertinent to it. Outside of all this, all else is unofficial—extra-judicial. To swear to a falsehood is not perjury in the eye of the law, unless the fact sworn to be pertinent to the issue. That one to whom a pertinent inquiry is addressed, whether as a witness, a juror, or a judge, should pervert his necessity to answer into an opportunity to indulge in the malignant passion of a cherished hatred, and claim to be protected by the official character of the ground upon which he stands, knows little of the workings of a judicial proceeding, and less of maintaining the dignity of the tribunal. If a witness be questioned as to his interest in the cause, a juror as to his having formed and expressed an opinion of its merits, or a Judge as to his having a bias against the accused—and he answers; "I know that he is a thief, a coward and a scoundrel"—does not the mind revolt at the idea that the place in which he stands covers him with an official protection; and that, when called to account for the slander, he may successfully plead that a Court was the witness of his offence? But this is the principle asserted by this charge. General HARNEY is asked "Whether he entertained any prejudice or bias against the accused, which in his opinion would disqualify him as a member of the Court." A simple question, fully answered by yes or no; and as Col. SUMNER then stood as an accused in the presence of his triers, that simple answer, yes or no, would have been the first dictate of an honorable mind; but the occasion is taken, and now before this Court it is claimed as an official right, that he might abuse the minds of the Court and insult the accused by declaring that he had before charged him with "ungentlemanly and unofficerlike conduct;" that he "had little or no respect for him as a soldier," and that he would have been brought to trial for the offence if "improper and *untrue* statements had not been made to the Secretary at War;" and when appealed to by the accused to relieve him from the accusation of falsehood, thus publicly made, he wraps himself up in the silence of insinuation. General HARNEY was about to take his seat as a member of that Court, but his language was that of an angry and biased temper; his reply, while in no wise responsive to the question of the Court, most satisfactorily exhibited his unfitness to sit as a Judge. Would any Court have *submitted* a question which could have legitimately elicited an answer full of insult and intended injury, and that, too, to one summoned as a member of its own body?

The accused appeals with confidence to every member of this Court, to answer to himself, what was he to do under such circumstances? What did he owe to himself, to his family, to his *friends*, to the army, but to propound to General HARNEY the questions contained in his letter of the 18th January? Could he have borne the frowns of his fellow-officers, if he had tamely submitted to the intended insults and injury thus voluntarily heaped upon him? Can it be, then, that under such circumstances this letter of the 18th January contains the subject-matter of a charge, trial and conviction? Certainly not. General HARNEY's declarations were neither official nor proper, and this letter afforded him an opportunity to do what belonged to every honorable gentleman and soldier, in his cooler moments, to do.

The accused is charged with "sending a challenge to another officer to fight a duel," and the specification is found in his note of the 15th of February.

The accused respectfully contends that the note will not bear, but its language absolutely forbids, such an interpretation as will make him amenable to the 25th of the Articles of War, and the proof is conclusive that it was not so intended.

It may be assumed, in accordance with well-established rules of law, that the accused is not to be convicted of an offence—especially one so serious in its consequences—upon doubtful testimony, or upon the suspicious interpretation of a written paper. To justify the Court in arriving at such a conclusion, the testimony must be clear, convincing beyond the influence of unsustained surmise.

The accused, aware of the laws of the District in which he was, against sending a challenge, determined to avoid any infraction of them. He invited General HARNEY to leave the District with him. For what purpose? That the correspondence between them might be renewed; that the cause of their difficulty might be examined by mutual friends; that General HARNEY might conclude to do what belonged to an honorable man to do; and, if all this failed, a challenge to mortal combat might ensue. Does not this suggest a reasonable and fair interpretation of this note? And when it is accompanied by the fact that the accused had selected no friend to deliver it, but that he desired to avoid such alternative as long as possible, is there any room to doubt that, if a challenge were to pass, it would be at another time, at another place, and under other circumstances? As well might any other letter in the series be interpreted to be a challenge as the one in question—especially that of the 14th December, written at St. Louis.

But is there a different interpretation to be given to his note than the accused himself gave to it? Did he *intend* it to be a challenge to fight a duel? We have shown that he did not—

1. Because the paper of itself will not bear that interpretation.
2. Because it will bear a more reasonable one.
3. Because no previous preparation had been made for such an event; and
4. Because it is affirmatively proved that such was not its character, and was not so intended by the accused.

Penal statutes admit of no broad interpretation. They are to be construed literally. To resort to a doubtful interpretation of the acts of the accused, to convict him of crime, would be to forget the humane principle of law, that all doubts are to be weighed in his favor.

While the accused, in his judgment, condemns the barbarous practice of dueling, yet circumstances may occur to render it absolutely necessary, even at the expense of the tenure by which he is held to his profession. To receive and submit tamely to an intended insult, without demanding and insisting upon reparation of it, is to destroy his usefulness as an officer. To fight is to sustain his honor, and but takes from him his commission.

The third and last charge is "upbraiding another officer for refusing a challenge."

If the accused is sustained on the ground which he has taken to defend himself from the last charge, he considers that this one falls with it. If Gen. HARNEY did not receive a challenge, he did not refuse one, nor could he, therefore, be upbraided for it.

E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Cavalry.

The proceedings concluded after the reading of the defence. The Court was cleared, and the secret deliberation upon the verdict began.

It is entirely impossible to ascertain here what the verdict agreed upon by the majority of the Court has been. The obligation of secresy is set forth with exceeding strictness in the oath which is required of members of a Court-Martial. The announcement of the sentence must, therefore, come from Washington, after it has passed the hands of the reviewing officer. Some days must, therefore, elapse before the decision will be known. I infer that it will be in favor of Col. SUMNER.

The Court-Martial oath is little known to the public. The following is a copy of it, taken from the Army Regulations of 1857. It will be observed that the obligation of secresy is imperative:

"You, A B, do swear that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice, according to the provisions of an act establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, without partiality, favor or affection; and if any doubt should arise, not explained by said articles, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases; *and you do further swear that you will not divulge the sentence of the Court until it shall be published by the proper authority*; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the Court-Martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a Court of Justice in a due course of law. So help you God."

The feeling has been strong among the citizens here. The Court-Martial, as usual, was perfectly impassible, as justice required. M.

Fires.

FIRE IN TENTH-AVENUE.—At 11½ o'clock, Saturday night, a fire was discovered in the basement of the three-story frame house No. 444 Tenth-avenue. MICHAEL QUINN occupied the lower part of the building as a feed-store, and the upper part as a dwelling. Mr. QUINN sustained, by fire and water, a loss on his stock and furniture of $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the North River Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—At a few minutes to 6 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out among a quantity of shingles stored in the garret of No. 118 Grand-street. Several families who occupied the house were much alarmed. Fortunately, by the prompt arrival of the firemen, the flames were speedily extinguished. Some evil-disposed person is supposed to have set fire to the shingles.

FIRE IN BEDFORD-STREET.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday morning some cotton-yarn that had been placed on the roof of the dye-house of JAMES W. BOOTH, No. 78 Bedford-street, caught fire from sparks from the chimney. An alarm was instantly given, but before the arrival of the firemen the occupants succeeded in extinguishing the fire. But trifling damage was sustained.

FIRE IN DOYER-STREET.—At a few minutes to 10 o'clock on Friday evening, a fire broke out in the second story of No. 16 Doyer-street, occupied by JOHN HOOLE as a hat manufactory. It was extinguished with a few pails of water. The fire originated in a furnace used for preparing sizing for the hat bodies.

FIRE IN MULBERRY-STREET.—At 4½ o'clock Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in one of the rooms of the second floor of No. 35 Mulberry-street. It was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage.

FIRE IN LEONARD-STREET.—At 2½ P. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in the negro tenement house No. 56 Leonard-street. It was extinguished with a few pails of water.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire for the Fourth District, at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, proceeded from some boys setting fire to a fence at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Personal.

The Boston *Journal* states that the late Thomas W. Ward has bequeathed to Harvard College $5,000, and to the Boston Athenæum $5,000—as funds of which the income is to be expended in the purchase of books; also $1,000 each to "The American Peace Society" and to "The City Missionary Society."

Rev. Mr. Seeley, the newly-appointed chaplain of the American Church in Paris, arrived at that city on the 22d ult. He went out in the *Fulton*, and had a very rough passage.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Warm Debate in the Senate—Disagreement of Messrs. Bigler and Broderick.

Plan of Operations of the Anti-Lecomptonites in the House—Senator Douglass will not Resign—The Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 14.

If the six South Americans who voted the other day in favor of compelling the Kansas Special Committee to investigate fairly can be relied upon, there will be no difficulty in still securing that result. The plan is to permit the Committee to report, and then to submit a resolution recommitting the whole subject, and adding one South American and one Anti-Lecompton Democrat to the Committee. This evades the necessity for a question of privilege, takes from a partisan speaker the power to defeat the movement by his ruling, and brings the House to the direct question with certain success. The movement may be made to-morrow, or on any subsequent day, if the Anti-Lecompton Democrats and the six South Americans aforesaid are sure.

There is little prospect of any vote in the Senate this week. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 14.

Judge DOUGLAS has been confined to his house for several days by severe sickness, but will resume his place in the Senate some time this week. He pronounces the reports as to an intention to resign his seat totally without foundation, and assures his friends that he intends to fight the battle in which he is now engaged to the end; that he will not be driven from his position by the threats or frowns of power, nor moved from the purposes to which his life has been devoted by inducements proffered from any quarter. He says that with him it is a matter of principle, which he will maintain at all hazards.

The receipts of the Treasury Department during the past week were $535,000, exclusive of $200,000 in Treasury notes. The drafts issued amounted to $977,000.

There is no perceptible improvement in the physical condition of Senator DAVIS, and the partial loss of his eyesight is feared by his friends.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 13.

Mr. WADE spoke on the Kansas question, defending the North from the charges of aggressions upon the South, and contending that the aggressions were all the other way. He, in this connection, charged that the seizure of Texas and her admission into the Union in violation of the Constitution of the United States, was an enormous aggression upon the rights of the North. She was admitted with the purpose of making five Slave States, with ten additional Senators to vote down the rights of the North. The Fugitive Slave Bill was another monstrous aggression upon the rights, honor, and pride of the North. It is a badge of servitude and subjection that cannot be tolerated by a freeman. The next aggression was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for which there was no excuse or palliation. There used to be, he said, a something called Southern honor, but it was not exhibited on this occasion. After replying at length to Mr. HAMMOND, and controverting his charges of Northern aggressions, Mr. WADE asked how was it possible that such aggression should take place when the whole Government for sixty years had lain prostrate at the feet of the South? Mr. WADE next entered into an elaborate defence of the laborers of the North from the aspersions of Mr. HAMMOND and others, pointing to their achievements in the Patent Office and elsewhere as evidence of their civilization and genius. It was not, he said, on the prostrate necks of such a class that the Senator from South Carolina could erect his system of society; he might as well attempt to make his bed in hell, or erect his edifice over a volcano. Nor was it necessary for the South to send its threatened missionaries to the North to teach such laborers their power. Their interest in the State, and all that concerns good government is the same as that of all others. As to the degraded class alluded to by the Senator, he admitted their existence, but he contended that they were mostly foreigners—the sweepings of the Old World—ignorant and vicious, but nevertheless good Democrats, and the principal supporters of Slavery in the North. Slaves in their own country, they naturally attach themselves to slaveholders in this. Mr. WADE next passed to the Supreme Court, commenting on the Dred Scott decision, and asserting that its dicta can bind no one except the suitors in its own Court. Addressing himself to Mr. HAMMOND's boast, that slaveholders had ruled the nation for sixty years, he (WADE) admitted its truth, but contended it was only through the aid of that set of most despicable men, the Northern doughfaces—a type of men not new in the world, for Moses encountered them in the wilderness, where, turning from the visible glories of the Almighty, they fell prostrate to worship the Egyptian calf. These men hungered after the fleshpots of Egypt. They were National men. They were not Northern men with Southern principles, but Israelites with Egyptian principles. Our Saviour next met with a man of this class in Judas Iscariot, and WASHINGTON and his associates had encountered them frequently. Mr. WADE then turned to Kansas, and in the course of his remarks he alluded to the bill of Mr. TOOMBS, saying that he had a curious history about that. A clause, he said, was originally attached to that bill, providing for the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas, but when afterwards it was debated by the Committee on Territories, at the house of their chief, it was stricken out.

A SENATOR—For peculiar reasons.

Mr. WADE—For very peculiar reasons.

Messrs. STUART and GREEN and others here rose, when Mr. WADE, correcting himself, said he had just been informed it might not have been debated by the Committee on Territories, but by other gentlemen.

Several Senators here stated their impression as to the existence or non-existence of such a clause in the original draft of the bill. Most of them believed that it did not contain such a clause.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, here interposed a statement of the facts—when the Senator from Illinois, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported the bill, since called the Enabling act, it contained a clause for the submission of the Constitution to the people. The Senator from Georgia two months afterwards introduced a bill of like character, containing no such clause. Both bills were sent back to the Committee on Territories, the Chairman of which subsequently reported the bill which afterwards passed the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, here rose, considerably agitated, and amid some confusion occasioned by Senators requesting Mr. WADE to go on, said that he regretted that a personal defence of himself had again been forced upon him. What he said when this question came up some weeks ago, he now reasserted. [See proceedings of Dec. 9.] He did not say that the distinct proposition of submission of the Constitution to the people was discussed, but did say on the occasion referred to that the impression was conveyed to his mind that the intention of the Toombs bill was to bring Kansas into the Union by one popular vote, that one being the vote for delegates for a Convention. Mr. BIGLER again referred to his integrity, saying that he represented a proud and noble people. He reiterated the statement, that the impression left on his mind was clear that Kansas was to be brought in with one vote, and that the Constitution was not to be submitted to the people.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, asked the Senator if he did not make a speech on Kansas last Summer, advocating the submission of the Constitution to the people.

Mr. BIGLER—That is very pertinent. I have not been in the habit of making speeches on Kansas. Once I did address the people on Kansas, when I said the Constitution should be submitted to a vote, but had no question in view except that of Slavery.

Mr. BRODERICK moved that Mr. DOUGLAS be sent for, or that the Senate adjourn the further consideration of the subject until Monday. He remembered very well the circumstances when this matter came up before. The Senator from Pennsylvania then said that he did not have a very distinct recollection of it, but thought such a discussion as alluded to had taken place, when the Senator from Illinois denied it.

Mr. BIGLER—He did not.

Mr. BRODERICK—My impression, Sir.

Mr. BIGLER—Your impressions are wrong, Sir. He was careful and guarded in the statements he made. The Senator from California seeks to place this matter in a false view before the Senate.

Mr. BRODERICK—My memory must be very treacherous if the Senator from Pennsylvania is correct. He hoped the Senate would adjourn. When the Senator from Illinois is in his place, we shall know whether the Senator from Pennsylvania is correct or not. My impression is that he did deny it. He thought from the tremor that the Senator (BIGLER) exhibited when he rose that he was about to take back all he said.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, thought he could relieve the Senator from Pennsylvania of some of his embarrassment—by stating that when the matter first came up, he, as the friend of both the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Illinois, had brought them together, and his impression was that Mr. BIGLER was correct, and that the conversation alluded to transpired in another part of the room, where the Senator from Illinois did not hear it.

Mr. BIGLER—What the Senator from Ohio says is perfectly correct. It may be remembered that he (BIGLER) distinctly stated on a former occasion that he did not know whether the Senator from Illinois participated in the discussion. For the rest, it did not become the Senator from California to describe the manner (referring to his, Mr. BIGLER's, tremor) in which he made the explanation.

Mr. BRODERICK owed it to the Senate and to the Senator from Illinois to state that some days since, when it was understood that the Senator from New-Hampshire intended to allude to this matter, the Senator from Illinois intimated he would denounce the statement on this floor as a falsehood if the Senator did not qualify it.

Mr. BIGLER—Nothing of the kind is on record. The Senator from Illinois said no such thing.

Mr. BRODERICK—So this is a question of veracity?

The Vice-President reminded the Senators to keep within the legitimate limits of debate.

Mr. BIGLER—The Senator from Illinois never said any such thing. He is not a man who would do so. Denounce what, Sir, as a falsehood?—the impression on my mind that Kansas was to be admitted without a popular vote?

Mr. BRODERICK—The Senator from Illinois is sick in bed. If he ever takes his seat again the Senator (BIGLER) will be replied to.

Mr. BRODERICK then moved to take up the private bills, but a motion prevailed to adjourn till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 13.

PETITIONS.

For tolls upon railroads

Against a bridge at Fort Edward.

For the preservation of fish.

For allowing traveling and other expenses to Judges of the Supreme Court.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, relative to the proof of acknowledgment of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

By Mr. STOW, (by bill,) favorably, calling a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State. It provides for a vote on the question at the next general election.

Mr. DIVEN introduced a bill repealing the act prohibiting corporations interposing a defence of usury, in any action, so far as contracts hereafter to be made are concerned.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill to incorporate the Kalemen Hygienic Healing Institute, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To exempt a portion of the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn from the operation of the fire laws.

To alter the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn, forming Bedford Park.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 13.

A large number of petitions were presented.

REPORTS.

Favorably on the bill to provide for the formation of new charters, and the amendment of old charters of incorporated cities and villages.

The bill relative to Coroners and Superintendents of the Poor in Kings County, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. LYNCH brought in a bill to protect the bodies of deceased persons and to prevent the dissection of the same. It repeals the law of 1854 for promoting medical science.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BEACH, to amend the law authorizing a loan for the Brooklyn Armory.

By Mr. MOORE, to prohibit District-Attorneys from joining political associations.

Also, to protect steamboat landings in New-York.

By Mr. ETTY, to provide for the registry and preference of liens on canal boats.

By Mr. HENDRICKSON, to compel peddlers to get license from the County Clerks.

By Mr. PAGE, to grant all State lands not needed for the improvement of American Elk and the improvement of the American Wild Cat.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to appropriate five thousand acres of the State land to the North Wood Walton Club.

By Mr. W. BALDWIN, to compel the prompt payment of the State tax by the County Treasurers.

By Mr. BEACH, to define the qualifications of Senators and Assemblymen.

The bills to repeal the Railroad Assessment Law, to regulate the Steamboat Wharves and Slips of New-York, to incorporate the Income Insurance Company and to authorize an Accumulating Fund, were reported favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MOORE, fixing the commissions of New-York Auctioneers on sales under $2,000 at 10 per cent.

By Mr. CRAIN, authorizing Attorneys of the Supreme Court to issue summonses, &c., in actions in the Marine Court.

By Mr. HOLMES, to amend the charter of the Excelsior Medical College.

By Mr. BEACH, to provide that, in murder trials, the Jury, under mitigated circumstances, may find a verdict of murder in the second degree, making the punishment imprisonment for life; also providing, in jury trials, that a verdict by five-sixths of a jury be received.

By Mr. DAYTON, providing for the formation of a Board of three Inspectors to regulate the qualities of malt and spirituous liquors; the Board to be formed by the Mayors of cities and Executive Officers of villages, and to consist of competent chemists and physicians.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, to prohibit Bonds and Mortgages as security for circulating notes.

By Mr. HANFORD, to provide for the opening of Third and Fourth streets, Brooklyn.

By Mr. LAW, providing for the transfer of unclaimed dividends and deposits in the Courts and Banks to the State Treasurer, to be used as a fund for Canal purposes.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, to increase the fees of Jurors and Constables in the Courts of Westchester County

Death of Rev. Dr. Croswell.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, March 13.

Rev. Dr. CROSWELL, Rector of Trinity Church, and one of the fathers of the Episcopal Church in this city, died this forenoon at the ripe age of eighty. He was a brother of EDWIN CROSWELL of the Albany *Argus*, formerly a political editor himself, and generally known throughout the United States as an influential minister.

Later from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Friday, March 12.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West 10th inst., touched off Tybee, yesterday, on her way to Charleston. There is no political news of interest from Havana. Sugars had advanced ¼@½ real, the market closing firm. Exchange on London, 60 days, 12 ₩ cent. premium; on New-York, ½ ₩ cent. discount; on New-Orleans, 2@3 ₩ cent. prem.

Western Travel.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, March 13.

The connection of the Pennsylvania Railroad with the Western roads is completed. Passengers for and from the West are transferred at the Pennsylvania Dépôt.

Disasters.

COLLISION AT SEA—SINKING OF THE SCHOONER E. FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, Mass., Saturday, March 13.

The schooner *E. Freeman*, from Provincetown for New-York, with a cargo of fish, was run into off Cape Cod this morning and sunk, by the schooner *Gen. Veazie*, from Port au Prince for Boston. The crew of the *Freeman* were taken off by the *Gen. Veazie*, and landed here. The *Gen. Veazie* is at anchor in this harbor.

ACCIDENT TO THE PROPELLER WAMSUTTA.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Friday, March 14.

The propeller *Wamsutta*, from New-York, arrived here this forenoon under sail, her main shaft having broken, off Newport Light, at 4 o'clock this morning.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT UTICA.

UTICA, Saturday, March 13.

A destructive fire occurred in this city this morning, consuming the row of wooden buildings on Genesee-street, opposite the Central Hotel. They were occupied by GEO. W. LEWIS & Co., boots and shoes; H. J. WOODHULL, merchant tailor, and Mrs. BROWNE, milliner. Loss $15,000 to $20,000—partly insured.

BURNING OF A DWELLING-HOUSE.

KEYPORT, N. J., Saturday, March 13.

The dwelling-house of Ex-Sheriff GORDON, of Middlesex County, three miles from Keyport, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $3,000; no insurance.

Explosion of a Steam-boiler.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, March 14.

The steam-boiler in WOODWARD's planing-mill burst yesterday, killing JEREMIAH LYONS, the engineer, and badly damaging the building. A fragment of the boiler was thrown through a dwelling-house one hundred and fifty feet distant, partly demolishing it.

Consecration of a Catholic Bishop.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, March 14.

The consecration of FRANCIS P. MCFARLAND, as Bishop of Hartford, the diocese comprising the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, took place in this city to-day. The event was marked with unusual pomp and ceremony. Archbishop HUGHES, seven Bishops and a great number of priests were in attendance. The sermon was preached by Bishop MCCLOSKEY of Albany. This was the first consecration of a Catholic Bishop in this State, and the occasion called together an immense crowd of persons of the Romish faith.

Departure of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 13.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed at about 2 P. M., to-day, for Liverpool, with 41 passengers and a full freight.

Lecompton Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 13.

The Democrats held a meeting last night to sustain the Administration on Kansas affairs. Hon. JOHN NELSON presided and made a speech. Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, also spoke. Resolutions in favor of the Lecompton Constitution were passed. The meeting was well attended.

Congressional Nomination in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 12.

JOHN W. NOEL has been nominated by the Democratic Convention of the Seventh Congressional District to succeed Hon. SAMUEL CARUTHERS.

A Young Lady Burned to Death, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 13.

Miss BARNARD, a daughter of GEORGE M. BARNARD, Esq., a wealthy merchant of this city, residing on Beacon-street, lost her life, this afternoon, by her clothes taking fire from a grate where cannel coal was burning. She was 21 years of age.

The Ladies' Fair closed this evening. The net receipts amount to about $12,000.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time, Mar. 13.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Quebec, Up. t'n	A. M.	—	2° as	——
Quebec, l'r t'n.	A. M.	—	9° as	——
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	—	8° as	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	E.	26° as	Clear and pleasant.
Bangor, Me.	8 A. M.	N. W.	23° as	Clear.
Portland, Me.	8 A. M.	N.	26° as	Clear.
Eastport, Me.	8 A. M.	N. W.	12° as	Clear.
Calais, Me.	8 A. M.	N. W.	14° as	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	8 A. M.	N. W.	11° as	Clear.
Sackville, Me.	8 A. M.	N. W.	16° as	Clear.
Charlottetown.	8 A. M.	N. W.	18° as	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	8 A. M.	N. W.	26° as	Clear.
New-York	M.	N. W.	44° as	Clear—bar. 29.54.
Washington	M.	N. W.	47° as	Clear.
Montreal, C. E.	M.	S. W.	18° as	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	M.	N. W.	38° as	Clear.
St. Johnsbury.	A. M.	N. W.	18° as	Clear.
	Mar. 14.			
Albany, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	37° as	Snowing.
Albany, N. Y.	A. M.	S. E.	36° as	Raining.
Albany, N. Y.	6 P. M.	S. W.	42° as	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	7 P. M.	N. E.	38° as	Clear.
Port Jervis	P. M.	—	—	Raining.
Susquehan'a, Pa	P. M.	—	—	Warm and cloudy.
Binghamton	P. M.	—	—	Raining.
Hornellsville	P. M.	S.	—	Cloudy.
New-York	6 P. M.	S. W.	46° as	Raining slightly.

Indications of Thermometer, during the colder part of February, at the main building of Bloomingdale (Lunatic) Asylum, which stands on high ground at One Hundred and Seventeenth-street—noted at 6½ o'clock A. M.

	Ab. zero.		Ab. zero.		Ab. zero.
Feb. 11	11	Feb. 17	8	Feb. 23	[illegible]
Feb. 12	13	Feb. 18	9	Feb. 24	[illegible]
Feb. 13	17	Feb. 19	11	Feb. 25	[illegible]
Feb. 14	18	Feb. 20	20	Feb. 26	[illegible]
Feb. 15	20	Feb. 21	18	Feb. 27	[illegible]
Feb. 16	12	Feb. 22	21	Feb. 28	[illegible]

MOSES DAME, Warden.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

Wikoff upon President Buchanan, and Walker of Nicaragua.

To the Editor of the Constitutionnel:

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

SIR: No one is better informed than I of the facts with regard to Mr. WALKER's visit to Washington, and I think it my duty to make the truth on that subject known, particularly since the sentiments which the American President entertains towards the Fillibuster Chief have been frequently misrepresented by the English journals.

One morning, in the month of May last, happening to be in the President's study, I was the first to inform him of WALKER's arrival at Washington. Mr. BUCHANAN simply expressed his surprise that WALKER should have come at all. I took the liberty of asking the President whether he would receive Mr. WALKER if he should ask an audience. The President replied that he had not made up his mind on that point, but that he could not see what WALKER could have to say to him. On the same day I met Mr. WALKER himself, and in the course of conversation I asked him if he meant to visit the President. He answered me very positively that he did not mean to do so, since he had no reason for doing so. In the evening about 9 o'clock, as I had an appointment with the President, I went to the White House, and as I was going up stairs I met WALKER coming down in the company of Mr. A. H. I was naturally surprised; and on going into the President's study I related to him what WALKER had said to me in the morning. The President then told me that in the afternoon he had received a letter from Mr. A. H. requesting an audience for Mr. WALKER, who had a particular communication to make to him. The audience was granted for 8½ P. M., and had just ended when I arrived.

I ventured to ask the President the reason of WALKER's sudden change of mind—and His Excellency answered me that Mr. WALKER had a complaint to prefer against Commander DAVIS, of the United States Squadron in the Pacific, for his illegal intervention in the affairs of WALKER, and for his seizure of one of WALKER's armed vessels. In reply to WALKER's complaint, the President had requested Mr. WALKER to draw up an account of the injury done him, and address it to the Secretary of the Navy, who would enter upon a minute inquiry, and would see that justice was done him. A brief general conversation had then taken place, and in reply to a question which I ventured to address to him, the President answered verbally as follows, "That General WALKER had shown much tact and good taste in his complete reserve with regard to his past proceedings and his intentions for the future. He seemed to me," said Mr. BUCHANAN, "to understand perfectly that I could not listen to him for one moment on these subjects." Such is the exact account of Mr. WALKER's first and last interview with the American President, of which I was thus made, as it were, an eye-witness, and you will see, Sir, how incorrect are the accounts which you have published. As to the pretended conversation between Mr. WALKER and a member of the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN which you have borrowed from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, I have reason to believe that it is equally ill founded with all the rest; and if Mr. WALKER really uttered the language attributed to him at Mobile, I can only suppose him guilty of a sad piece of forgetfulness. And I am, &c.,

HENRY WIKOFF.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL FALL AND VERDICT OF CORONER.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, upon the body of an unknown man, who died from injuries received by falling through the sidewalk hoistway in front of the store No. 82 Reade-street. The evidence showed that some of the employes of the store were engaged in hoisting goods which were on the sidewalk, and that the deceased in attempting to walk by, fell through the hoistway and was fatally injured. A verdict was rendered of "Death by the injuries received." The Jury censured the proprietors of the store for leaving the grating open without some person to guard it. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and was dressed like a laboring man.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on Saturday at Castle Garden, upon the body of JAMES ADAMS an Englishman, 50 years of age. The deceased, on Friday, while intoxicated, fell overboard from the emigrant ship *Emerald Isle*, and was drowned. A verdict was rendered of "Accidental drowning."

NAVAL.—The United States Frigate *Mississippi* arrived at Singapore Dec. 29, from New-York *via* Batavia, and sailed on the 2d January for Hong Kong.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Effect of the Overthrow of the Palmerston Cabinet—Passage of the Public Safety Bill—The Trial of the Conspirators—New Passport Regulations—The American Horse-Tamer in Paris—Ball at the American Embassy on Washington's Birth-day, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

You will comprehend, by the events which have just occurred in England, all the importance which has been attributed by political parties here to the late attempt on the Emperor's life. I was not mistaken, therefore, in endeavoring to keep your readers well informed in a general way on the progress of the complications which grew out of that attempt; for, indeed, from the commencement the gravest results were apprehended. The note of Count WALEWSKI, written under circumstances of great irritation, was, certainly, well tempered and reasonable. It was not acceptable to the majority of the House of Commons; but, unfortunately, it encountered there a party seeking an occasion to overthrow the Ministry, and when the Conspiracy bill came up, the occasion was found.

But you will no doubt desire to know the effect produced in France by the vote on Mr. GIBSON's amendment, and the resignation of the Palmerston Cabinet. The first movement was one of astonishment, the second that of indignation. I never heard before, among the people of France, so many imprecations uttered against "perfidious Albion." The sentiments of the army seemed to be shared by the whole people. If the old enemy of France wishes to show hostility to NAPOLEON the whole nation would rush to the support of their Emperor. But the people did not remain long in this error. The French journals, those belonging to the Government in particular, not only explained the true causes of the vote of censure, but they took a point to convince their readers that the vote was not an act of hostility to the French people, and that the eventual success of the Conspiracy to Murder bill was not in doubt. The Government found it necessary to make this explanation in the columns of the *Moniteur*, so strong was the current of feeling against England. So strong indeed was this feeling that the new Cabinet may be forced to pass the law, if it wishes to preserve amicable relations with France.

The "General Surety" bill, presented to the consideration of the French Legislature by the Council of State, was passed in that body, after three days' discussion, by a vote of 227 to 24, with a few abstentions and absentees. The young lawyer, M. OLLIVIER, who was the leader of the Republican Party in Marseilles in 1848, and who was elected to the present Legislature by a Republican constituency in Paris in June last, opposed the bill in nearly all of its details. M. OLLIVIER demanded several times, and with insistance, whether the provisions of the bill were intended to reach private correspondence between friends, or political conversation in the secret of the family fireside; and he was unable to obtain a categoric reply from the Committee. The new law says, in substance, "whoever shall *publicly* speak against His Majesty shall be fined and imprisoned," etc. But if we are to take this word "publicly" in its ordinary sense, the old law will not be changed by the new one, for under the former not a month has passed since the proclamation of the Empire, that men were not fined and imprisoned for disrespectful words uttered against the Emperor. What then was the use of the new law if it was not intended to go farther than the old one? M. OLLIVIER put the question squarely: "Do you intend to open private letters, and are you going to seek to surprise criticisms uttered in private conversation? Because if you do," he added, "every man in the Empire may be attainted by this law, the friends of order as well as its enemies, and thus you will go beyond the professed object of the law, which is to punish men who are conspiring against the public tranquillity." An ominous silence or an unsatisfactory explanation followed M. OLLIVIER's demand each time it was made.

Some excellent speeches were made by the opposition in the course of the debate on this bill. As no disrespectful words are allowed against the Government, the opposition were obliged to address themselves to some of its personal friends, and thus attack it by proxy. M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, as the most warlike champion of the Tuilleries, served as the rampart on this occasion, and it is safe to say that he came out of the contest very handsomely battered.

The friends of the Government in the Chamber who opposed the bill, opposed it on the ground that the present law was sufficient to protect the Government in all the circumstances to which the new law applied, and to force this measure through now would only irritate the people while rendering no new service. At the moment of the final vote, M. GAREAU, a friend of the Government, in protesting against the passage of the bill, uttered a solemn warning to the Chamber which produced a good deal of effect. He stigmatized the bill as "painful to its friends and as fatal to its enemies." The bill passed, however, as already stated, by a vote of 227 to 24, and is now a law.

The work of "repression" under the new law has already commenced. The papers almost daily recount cases of condemnation to fine and imprisonment for words spoken against the Emperor. Two cafés have been closed definitively, because in them individuals had been arrested for the offence just mentioned.

The trial of the conspirators, PIERRI, ORSINI, GOMEZ and DE RUDIO, commences to-day, (Thursday,) and it is expected that the judgment will be rendered Saturday. PIERRI's defence will be, that at the moment of operating he was seized with remorse, and was actually leaving the ground when arrested by HEBERT. It will be recollected that this prisoner's arrest took place five minutes before the arrival of the Emperor's carriage. ORSINI admits this fact, and avows his own complicity in the act. GOMEZ, the pretended domestic of ORSINI, threw the first bomb. Although by his weakness after the attempt the other prisoners were arrested, this man now exhibits the most thorough coolness, and discusses with his lawyer all the points of his defence in a deliberate manner. The distinguished lawyer, M. NOGENT SAINT-LAURENS, will defend Colonel PIERRI.

The witnesses who were called from Paris to London to testify against Dr. BERNARD, on trial for complicity in the attempt of the Rue Lepelletier, all returned to Paris this morning, in order to testify against the other prisoners. At the end of the trial here, they will again return to London, as the trial of BERNARD was adjourned, so as to allow the witnesses to attend the Paris trial. These same witnesses will be called to Nice in due time, to testify against the Englishman, HODGE, just arrested there, and clearly implicated in the late attempt. The number of passages across the channel and into Belgium, made by witnesses and policemen since the commencement of this affair, is enormous, and must cost the State, before the trial is finished, more than a hundred thousand francs.

A general convention of the police of bordering States is soon to be held in Paris, to concert with the Paris police on the best measures to adopt for operating in the future against political conspirators.

The French Government has issued a notice that hereafter no one can enter or leave the French empire without a passport regularly *visèd*, and that the *visé* of a consular agent at a frontier town will not suffice. For example, a passport not *visèd* at London cannot be *visèd* at the French frontier town at which the passenger lands, as was often done before.

Thus far, I have not heard of any domiciliary visits made, or warnings given to Americans. They remain free from suspicion, and no doubt justly, for they are not conspirators by nature; and no matter how much they may desire to see a Republic established in France, they do not deem it their business to aid actively in its establishment. But even if they did, they would think of all other methods of accomplishing that object before falling upon conspiracy and assassination. They were educated to change Governments by free and convincing discussion, and know no other system. Nevertheless, it is a little singular, in theory, that the only real republicans who inhabit Paris should be the freest from suspicion in these times of political excitement. But the fact is—whether to their shame or their credit I will not pretend to decide—very many of our country people residing in Paris are as warm adherents of the Emperor as the courtiers that crouch around the feet of the Throne. The fact is not unknown at the Palace. Such persons have long since passed the ground upon which every American should stand—that of independent criticism and non-interference in active propagandism. They are fairly enrolled in the category of blind eulogists for all occasions, and in all places.

The Senate has just issued a *Senatus-Consultum*, which becomes a part of the fixed law, constituting the Empire, regarding the oath required of candidates to the Legislature. By this law all persons who desire to stand as candidates are required at the time of declaring their intentions to accompany their declaration with the oath—"I swear fidelity to the Constitution of the Empire and to the Imperial Family." The period of offering this oath is fixed at eight days before the election. This will effectually cut off all these Republican candidacies which were merely put forward for the purpose of making a demonstration against the Government, and which, when they succeeded, rejected the oath of fidelity.

The *Constitutionnel* of yesterday morning publishes a letter from the Chevalier WYKOFF, now in Paris, in which that gentleman contradicts, from almost positive evidence, the truth of the statements contained in WALKER's Mobile speech in regard to the President's former encouragement of his Nicaraguan scheme. Among other proofs offered by the Chevalier were the following words of Mr. BUCHANAN, held to him in June last: "General WALKER [in his sole interview with the President] showed tact and good taste by his complete reserve during the interview, both as to the past and the future. He seemed to comprehend that I could not listen to him a moment on either one or the other subject." Mr. WYKOFF's letter is in contradiction to an article quoted into the *Constitutionnel* from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

Mr. RAREY, the Ohio horse-tamer, is now the lion of Paris. His performances in the Emperor's stables are still more wonderful (and, you will agree with me, much more useful) than those of the American medium HUME, in his Majesty's parlors. After Mr. RAREY's first performances on untamed and unruly horses in the Imperial stables, the Emperor appointed a Committee, consisting of General FLEURY, First Equerry to his Majesty, Gen. DAUMAS, Baron DE PIERRES, Equerry to the Empress, Mr. MACKENZIE-GRIEVES, and the Count O. AGUADO, to examine the subject and make a report. It is expected that the Emperor will remunerate Mr. RAREY sufficiently to allow his process to be made public in France, or at least to allow the privilege to be bought for a small sum. The statement of the English papers that RAREY's system is the same as that of the Irishman SULLIVAN in the early part of this century—a system which was nothing more nor less than a breathing into the nostrils of the horse—is publicly contradicted by Mr. RAREY himself.

The grand ball given by Mr. and Mrs. MASON on the 22d, in commemoration of WASHINGTON's birth-day, was a brilliant and most satisfactory *fête*. The American colony, in Paris, and the diplomatic corps, were nearly complete. Invitations, however, had been extended to other friends of the Minister and his family, and it was estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were crowded into the saloons of the Legation. Lord COWLEY, English Ambassador, Count KISSELEFF, Russian Ambassador, and the Duke DE MALAKOFF, were early in attendance. The widow of the late SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD and the Chevalier WYKOFF were among the numerous notabilities present on the occasion. The supper, the orchestra, and the entire arrangements were perfect, and did honor to the liberality and the good taste of the Minister and his amiable family. American beauty, making an important subtraction in favor of two Mexican belles, shone, as usual, with great credit to the country.

Colonel HOE is in this city, on his return from Italy, with his family. He is putting up two of his monster presses for the London *Times*, two for *Lloyd's Newspaper*, and one each for four other English papers. The machines are being constructed in Manchester, under the supervision of New-York workmen. A company is also going into operation in Paris for the construction of these presses, and the general introduction of them here is anticipated.

JOHN MONROE & Co., American Bankers, in the Rue de la Paix, in this city, resumed payments on Saturday last, the 20th. Their losses by the crisis were insignificant, and the house is undoubtedly worthy of the same confidence now as before its suspension.

MALAKOFF.

American Members of the French Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: We shall have the truth at last. What your correspondent "H." stated in your paper of yesterday, concerning American members of the French Institute, is correct, except that he forgot to mention Mr. PETER DUPONCEAU, of Philadelphia, as associate member, in his time and before Mr. LIVINGSTON received that honor. Mr. DUPONCEAU had been corresponding member for many years, when the Institute awarded to him the prize offered for the best essay on the influence of writing (in written characters, &c.,) on languages, and soon after made him an associate member. The famous SCHLEIERMACHER, of Berlin, received the second award.

But has "H." not committed an error in not mentioning AGASSIZ?

If the topic deserves the interest which its repeated mention of late seems to indicate, it may not be uninteresting to throw a glance at the topographic distribution of the members in this country. All the late and living American members of the Institute were or are belonging to the North. CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON resided, for a period, in Louisiana, indeed, but he was a northern man in every sense of the word.

Your obedient servant, FR.

We have submitted the above communication to our correspondent "H.," who writes to us in reply:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I must assure "Fr." very respectfully, that he is in error with regard to Mr. DUPONCEAU. Mr. DUPONCEAU died in 1844, and in both the *Annuaire de l'Institut*, and the *Almanach Royal* for that year, his name is to be found in the list of "Corresponding Members" of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. Nor can I think myself wrong in excluding Mr. AGASSIZ from the roll of American members. Mr. AGASSIZ, I believe, has never become an American citizen, and he earned his admission to the Institute by European labors. Dr. LIEBER, who is not an American by birth, is, I think, an adopted citizen, and his great work on *Political Ethics* is not only a text-book in the first of American Universities, but was written in this country. The botanists MICHAUX and BONPLAND are put down to the account of America on the lists of the Institute, but MICHAUX, although he has done more for our trees than any of us have ever fairly attempted, is not a citizen of the United States; and certainly BONPLAND is not a citizen of Paraguay. This distinguished friend of HUMBOLDT probably still regards himself as a Frenchman, although he is a heretic on that fundamental article of French faith, which asserts the superiority of Paris as a place of residence over all the earth beside. "Why should I go back to Paris," he wrote to HUMBOLDT in reply to the urgent entreaties of his old companion, "to pass my life in some dingy quarter of a dingy city, covered by booksellers who would want to print my books, and with no consolation but the occasional budding of a rosebush in my window, while here in Paraguay I live beneath the shade of trees a thousand years old, and hear the birds every morning in their mighty branches, and in the evening am soothed by the murmur of the river at my feet."

The "topographical distribution" to which "Fr." calls your attention is not surprising. It is natural that "Southern literature" should exist only in the votes and speech making of inflammatory conventions, while Southern society refuses to tolerate freedom of thought, and shrinks from the discussion of the profoundest problems of policy and economy. While they drive away, by their ignorant intolerance, men like Professor LIEBER, they can hardly expect to educate others capable of achieving a serious reputation in the world of intellect and research.

Yours, H.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Maine—Ela's Case in the Legislature—Resignation of Judge Nelson—Slavery to be Established in the Masonic Temple—Hard Times at the Navy-Yard and Custom-House—Caucus on Barr and Hamilton, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 10, 1858.

Some of the Maine people are already discussing the Senatorial question, as Mr. FESSENDEN's time will be out in 1859, and there are those who are anxious that he should go out with his time. Gov. MORRILL is named for his successor, and they have got so far as to discuss what is to be done about a new Governor. One of the WASHBURNS is named for the place that Gov. MORRILL now holds. This is taking time, not merely by the forelock, but by the nose. Perhaps, however, the earliness of the discussion is owing to the fact that the gubernatorial nomination is mixed up with the business, for though the election will not take place for six months, the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor will be held in about half that time. I think that Mr. FESSENDEN was elected over Mr. MORRILL four years ago, the latter being then a Democrat, and the bringing forward of the Nebraska bill deciding the question in behalf of the Whig.

A bill has been reported to our House of Representatives granting to WILLIAM U. ELA the sum of $3,500. Mr. ELA is the gentleman who was so mauled by some of our military squirts, at the time of the rendition of BURNS, as to be injured for life, and whose ill luck in our courts I have already mentioned to you. It seems from this that not only are we to be allowed the interminable privilege of catching all the runaway slaves who may choose to come here, but the still more valuable, because more costly, privilege of paying for all the heads of innocent men that shall be broken in course of operations so necessary for the preservation of the Union. If Mr. ELA had been guilty of a ferocious assault upon the Union, in the person of some of its flunkies, the State could not be called upon to do anything for his support; but as he was innocent, and therefore the soldiers were guilty of grossly illegal conduct, the State must pay the bills that may be found necessary to support him. He is clearly entitled to a large sum of money, but it is hard that we should be compelled to pay it, when we neither injured him nor approved of any of these acts which caused him to be injured. But what can we do about it? As Gen. CUSHING has been graciously pleased to approve of the plan of making some State provision for Mr. ELA, I suppose the bill will pass.

Chief Justice NELSON has resigned his place on the bench of the Superior Court. This will tend to promote the cause of temperance, as no drinking man can have a chance for the office. The Bottle Imp is at a discount at the bar.

Some time ago the General Government purchased the Masonic Temple property, on Tremont-street, opposite the Common, for the accommodation of its Courts. On Monday a bill to cede jurisdiction over the property was introduced into our House of Representatives, when the question whether slaves could not be held in the Temple, under the decision of the Supreme Court, was started. Mr. STEVENS, of Lowell, who brought the subject to the notice of the House, said that Gen. CUSHING had admitted in conversation that the national authorities would have the right to hold slaves in the Court House, into which the Temple is to be converted. The bill was laid on the table, to allow of the subject being taken up with a better knowledge of the facts. It would be a curious thing if Slavery should be reëstablished in Massachusetts before the last person now living that was born a slave here shall have tottered from the stage of life.

The Loring question is before the House of Representatives in full blast, and those who are for removing the Judge show more strength than it was expected they could display. Radicalism is getting rampant.

The men at the Charleston Navy-Yard have had no pay for a month, two pay-days having passed over without our Uncle being able to foot up. This is not a very creditable circumstance, and if the like had happened in England it would have been attributed to aristocratic imbecility, and we should have heard much about red tape and the Circumlocution Office.

Mr. MAHAN, the merchant who has been imprisoned on the charge of having forged *his* uncle's name, was for years a successful, and therefore a respected, trader. How he has fallen is evident from the fact that he was sent to prison for the want of so paltry bail as a thousand dollars.

They are said to be hard-up at our Custom-house, as well as at the Navy-Yard. The last month's pay was not forthcoming at the date it was due, and I have not heard of it having since been received. It is safe enough, I should say, although one can't sue the Government; but what a state of affairs when even the officers can't get their pay!

The papers have something to say about F. WEBSTER, who is our Surveyor, and Mr. BEARD, our Sub-Treasurer, who are "hanging over" their offices, but nothing definite is known about the disposition Government proposes to make of them and their places. The real trouble is about Mr. HILDRETH, Postmaster of Lowell, whose time is out, but of whom the Administration is afraid, as he is a great political manager—but no Democrat is now of any value in Massachusetts. Could you suppose a Democratic Solomon here, he would be of no more consequence than an idiot of the same political faith. So the President can cut away at our officeholders without hurting anybody but the victims themselves.

THYME.

The Father of Charlotte Bronte.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Am I mistaken in saying that among Mrs. GASKELL's sins of omission and commission in her biography of CHARLOTTE BRONTE, is the neglect to mention that Rev. PATRICK BRONTE had early in life aspired to the honors of authorship? I have not the book at hand to confirm my impression. Mr. BRONTE, however, *was* the author of two volumes of poetry, the first published in 1811, under the title of *Cottage Poems*; the second, in 1813, called the *Rural Minstrel, a Miscellany of Descriptive Poems*. The latter, I infer from the title, for I have never met with either volume, was a compilation from different authors, though the inference is not imperative. By virtue of these publications, Mr. BRONTE found a place in COLBURN's *Dictionary of Living Authors of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1816. He is thus referred to:

"BRONTE, Rev. PATRICK, B. A., Minister of Hartshead cum Clifton, near Leeds, Yorks. In 1812, he married MARIA, third daughter of the late T. BRANWELL, (*sic*,) Esq., of Penzance."

Were the poems of the father procurable, it would be amusing to seek among them traces of the peculiar genius of his children. I suspect they are difficult to find.

QUERIST.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

Resources and Capacities of the Two Sections.

Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, in his speech on the Kansas question on the 4th, made the following interesting comparison of the relative resources of the North and South:

"Now, Sir, as I am disposed to see this question settled as soon as possible, and am perfectly willing to have a final and conclusive settlement now, instantly, and after what the Senator from New-York has said, I think it not unimportant that I should attempt to bring the North and South face to face, and see what resources each of us might have in the contingency of separate organizations. If we never acquire another foot of territory for the South, look at her. Eight hundred and fifty thousand square miles, as large as Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Spain. Is not that territory enough to make an empire that shall rule the world? With the finest soil, the most delightful climate, whose productions none of those great countries can produce, we have three thousand miles of continental shore line, and so indented with bays and crowded with islands, that, when their shore lines are added, we have twelve thousand miles of shore line. Through the heart of our country runs the great Mississippi, the father of waters, into whose bosom are poured thirty-six thousand miles of tributary streams, and beyond, we have the desert prairie wastes, to protect us in our rear. Can you hem in such a territory as that? You talk of putting up a wall of fire around eight hundred and fifty thousand square miles so situated! How absurd.

But, Sir, in this territory lies the great valley of the Mississippi, now the real, and soon to be the acknowledged, seat of the empire of the world. The sway of that valley will be as great as ever the Nile knew in the earlier ages of mankind. We own the most of that valley. The most valuable part of it belongs to us; and although those who have settled above us are now opposed to us, another generation will tell a different tale. They are ours by all the laws of nature; slave labor will go over every foot of this great valley where it will be found profitable to use it, and those who do not use it are soon to be united with us by such ties as will make us one and inseparable. The iron horse will soon be clattering over the sunny plains of the South to bear the products of its upper tributaries to our Atlantic ports, as it now clatters over the ice-bound North. There is the great Mississippi, a bond of union made by Nature's law. She will forever vindicate her right to the Union. On this fine territory we have a population four times as large as that with which these Colonies separated from the mother country, and a hundred, I might say a thousand, fold as strong. Our population is now sixty per cent. greater than that of the whole United States when we entered into the second war of Independence. It is twice as large as the whole population of the United States was ten years after the conclusion of that war, and our exports are three times as great as those of the whole United States then. Upon our muster-rolls we have a million of men. In a defensive war, upon an emergency, every one of them would be available. At any time the South can raise, equip, and maintain in the field a larger army than any Power of the earth can send against her, and an army of soldiers—men brought up on horseback, with guns in their hands.

If we take the North, even when the two large States of Kansas and Minnesota shall be admitted, her territory will be one hundred thousand square miles short of ours. I do not speak of California and Oregon; there is no antagonism between the South and those countries, and never will be. The population of the North is fifty per cent. greater than ours. I have nothing to say in disparagement either of the soil of the North or the people of the North, who are a brave, intelligent, energetic race, full of intellect, but they produce no great staple that the South does not produce; but we produce two or three, and those are the very greatest, that she can never produce. As to her men, however high they may be, they have never proved themselves to be superior to those of the South, either in the field or in the Senate.

But, Sir, the strength of a nation depends in a great measure upon its wealth, and the wealth of a nation, like that of a man, is to be estimated by its surplus production. You may go to your trashy census books, all of which are perfect nonsense, and they will tell you that in the State of Tennessee the whole number of house-servants is not equal to one-half those in my own house, and such things as that. You may ascertain what is made throughout the country from these census books, but it is no matter how much is made if it is all consumed. If a man is worth millions of dollars and consumes his income, is he rich? Is he competent to embark in any new enterprise? Can he build ships or railroads? And could a people in that condition build ships and roads and go to war? All the enterprises of peace and war depend upon the surplus productions of a people. They may be happy, they may be comfortable, they may enjoy themselves in eating what they make; but they are not rich—they are not strong. It seems, by going to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, which are authentic, that last year the United States exported, in round numbers, $279,000,000 worth of domestic produce, excluding gold and foreign merchandize re-exported. Of this amount, $158,000,000 worth is the clear produce of the South; articles that are not and cannot be made at the North. Here are also $80,000,000 worth of exports of products of the forest, animal provisions and breadstuffs. If we assume that the South made but one-third of these, and I think that is a low calculation, our exports are $185,000,000, leaving to the North less than $95,000,000.

In addition to this, we send to the North $30,000,000 worth of cotton which is not counted in the exports. We send to her $6,000,000 worth of tobacco, which is not counted in the exports. We send naval stores, lumber, rice, and many other minor articles. There is no doubt that we send to the North $40,000,000 in addition; but suppose the amount to be $35,000,000, and it will give us a surplus production of $220,000,000. The recorded exports of the South now are greater than the whole exports of the United States in any year before 1856. They are greater than the whole average exports of the United States for the last twelve years, including the two extraordinary years of 1856 and 1857. They are nearly double the amount of the average exports of the twelve preceding years. If I am right in my calculations as to $220,000,000 of surplus produce, there is not a nation on the face of the earth, with any numerous population, that can compete with us in produce *per capita*. It amounts to $16 66 per head, supposing that we have twelve million people. England, with all her accumulated wealth, with her concentrated and intellectual energy, makes under sixteen dollars of surplus production per head.

I have not made a calculation as to the North, with her $95,000,000 surplus; but admitting that she exports as much as we do, with her eighteen millions of population it would be but a little over twelve dollars a head at the outside. She cannot export to us and abroad exceeding ten dollars a head against our sixteen dollars. I know well enough that the North sends to the South a vast amount of the productions of her industry. I take it for granted that she, at least, pays us in that way for the thirty or forty million dollars worth of cotton and other articles we send her. I am willing to admit that she pays us considerably more; but to bring her up to our amount of surplus production, the South must take from her $125,000,000; and this, in addition to our share of the consumption of the $330,000,000 worth introduced into the country from abroad and paid for in part by our own exports. The thing is absurd; it is impossible; it can never appear anywhere but on a census statistic book.

With an export of $220,000,000 under the present tariff, the South organized separately would have about $40,000,000 of revenue. With one-fourth the present tariff she would have a revenue adequate to all her wants, for the South would never go to war; she would never need an army or a navy, beyond a few garrisons on the frontier and a few revenue cutters. It is commerce that breeds war. It is manufactures that require to be hawked about over the world, and give rise to navies and commerce. But we have nothing to do but to take off restrictions on foreign merchandize and open our ports, and the whole world will come to us to trade. They will be too glad to bring and carry for us, and we never shall dream of a war. Why, Sir, the South has never yet had a just cause of war. Every time she has seized her sword it has been on the point of honor, and that point of honor has been mainly loyalty to her sister Colonies and sister States, who have ever since plundered and calumniated her.

But if there were no other reason why we should never have a war, would any sane nation make war on cotton? Without firing a gun, without drawing a sword, when they make war on us we can bring the whole world to our feet. The South is perfectly competent to go on, one, two or three years, without planting a seed of cotton. I believe that if she were to plant but half her cotton, it would be an immense advantage to her. I am not so sure but that after three years' cessation she would come out stronger than ever she was before, and better prepared to enter afresh upon her great career of enterprise. What would happen if no cotton was furnished for three years? I will not stop to depict what every one can imagine, but this is certain: Old England would topple headlong and carry the whole civilized world with her. No, Sir, you dare not make war on cotton. No power on earth dares make war upon it. Cotton is King. Until lately the Bank of England was king, but she tried to put her screws as usual, the fall before last, upon the cotton crop, and was utterly vanquished. The last power has been conquered. Who can doubt it that has looked at recent events? When the abuse of credit had destroyed credit and annihilated confidence, when thousands of the strongest commercial houses in the world were coming down, and hundreds of millions of dollars of supposed property evaporating in thin air, when you came to a dead lock, and revolutions were threatened, what brought you up? Fortunately for you it was the commencement of the cotton season, and we have poured in upon you one million six hundred thousand bales of cotton just at the crisis to save you from sinking. That cotton, but for the bursting of your speculative bubbles in the North, which produced the whole of this convulsion, would have brought us $100,000,000. We have sold it for $65,000,000, and saved you. Thirty-five million dollars we, the slaveholders of the South, have put into the charity box of your magnificent financiers, your cotton lords, your merchant princes.

But, Sir, the greatest strength of the South arises from the harmony of her political and social institutions. This harmony gives her a frame of society the best in the world, and an extent of political freedom, combined with entire security, such as no other people ever enjoyed upon the face of the earth. Society precedes government; creates it, and ought to control it; but as far as we can look back in historic times, we find the case different; for government is no sooner created than it becomes too strong for society, and shapes and moulds, as well as controls it. In later centuries the progress of civilization and of intelligence has made the divergence so great as to produce civil wars and revolutions; and it is nothing now but the want of harmony between governments and societies which occasions all the uneasiness and trouble and terror that we see abroad. It was this that brought on the American Revolution. We threw off a government not adapted to our social system, and made one for ourselves. The question is, how far have we succeeded? The South, so far as that is concerned, is satisfied, content, happy, harmonious and prosperous.

In all social systems there must be a class to do the mean duties, to perform the drudgery of life. That is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class which leads progress, refinement, and civilization. It constitutes the very mud-sills of society and of political government; and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air, as to build either the one or the other, except on the mud-sills. Fortunately for the South, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand. A race inferior to herself, but eminently qualified in temper, in vigor, in docility, in capacity to stand the climate, to answer all her purposes. We use them for the purpose, and call them slaves. We are old fashioned at the South yet; it is a word discarded now by ears polite; but I will not characterize that class at the North with that term; but you have it; it is there; it is everywhere; it is eternal.

The Senator from New-York said yesterday that the whole world had abolished Slavery. Ay, the *name*, but not the *thing*; and all the powers of the earth cannot abolish it. God only can do it when he repeals the fiat, "the poor ye always have with you;" for the man who lives by daily labor, and scarcely lives at that, and who has to put out his labor in the market and take the best he can get for it; in short, your whole class of manual laborers and operatives, as you call them, are slaves. The difference between us is, that our slaves are hired for life and well compensated; there is no starvation, no begging, no want of employment among our people, and not too much employment either. Yours are hired by the day, not cared for, and scantily compensated, which may be proved in the most deplorable manner, at any hour, in any street in any of your large towns. Why, Sir, you meet more beggars in one day, in any single street of the City of New-York, than you would meet in a lifetime in the whole South. Our slaves are black, of another, inferior race. The status in which we have placed them is an elevation. They are elevated from the condition in which God first created them, by being made our slaves. None of that race on the whole face of the globe can be compared with the slaves of the South, and they know it. They are happy, content, unaspiring, and utterly incapable, from intellectual degradation, ever to give us any trouble by their aspirations.

Your slaves are white, of your own race; you are brothers of one blood. They are your equals in natural endowment of intellect, and they feel galled by their degradation. Our slaves do not vote. We give them no political power. Yours do vote, and being the majority, they are the depositaries of all your political power. If they knew the tremendous secret, that the ballot-box is stronger than an army with bayonets, and could combine, where would you be? Your society would be reconstructed, your government reconstructed, your property divided, not as they have mistakenly attempted to initiate such proceedings by meetings in parks, with arms in their hands, but by the quiet process of the ballot-box. You have been making war upon us to our very hearth-stones. How would you like for us to send lecturers or agitators North to teach these people this, to aid and assist in combining, and to lead them?

Mr. WILSON and others. Send them along.

Mr. HAMMOND—You say, send them North. There is no need of that. They are coming here. They are thundering at our doors for homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres of land for nothing, and Southern Senators are supporting it. Nay, they are assembling, as I have said, with arms in their hands, and demanding work at $1,000 a year and six hours a day. Have you heard that the ghost of Mendoza is stalking in the streets of your big cities; that the inquisition is at hand? There is afloat a fearful rumor that there have been consultations for Vigilance Committees. You know what that means already. Transient and temporary causes have thus far been your preservation. The great West has been open to your surplus population, and your hordes of semi-barbarian emigrants, who are crowding in year by year. They make a great movement, and you call it progress. Whither? It is progress; but it is progress towards Vigilance Committees. The South have sustained you in a great measure. You are our factors. You bring and carry for us. One hundred and fifty million dollars of our money passes annually through your hands. Much of it sticks; all of it assists to keep your machinery together and in motion. Suppose we were to discharge you; suppose we were to take our business out of your hands; we should consign you to anarchy and poverty.

You complain of the rule of the South: that has been another cause that has preserved you. We have kept the Government conservative to the great purposes of the Government. We have placed her and kept her upon the Constitution, and that has been the cause of your peace and prosperity. The Senator from New-York says that that is about to be at an end; that you intend to take the Government from us; that it will pass from our hands. Perhaps what he says is true; it may be; but do not forget—it can never be forgotten; it is written on the brightest page of human history—that we, the slaveholders of the South, took our country in her infancy; and, after ruling her for sixty out of the seventy years of her existence, we shall surrender her to you without a stain upon her honor—boundless in prosperity, incalculable in her strength—the wonder and admiration of the world. Time will show what you will make of her, but no time can ever diminish our glory or your responsibility.

The Cuban Question—A Commission to be Appointed.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8, 1858.

The plan of the Executive with reference to Cuba is *to send special Commissioners to Spain with comprehensive powers to demand redress for alleged injuries, but to offer to compound for them by the payment of a very liberal indemnity for the cession of the Island*. The speech of General DIX, at Tammany Hall, referred to this project. The appointment of the Commission will be made within thirty days. The State Department is said to be now occupied in the preparation of instructions suitable to so grave a mission. It is barely possible that Mr. DODGE may not be recalled, as it will be quite convenient to have him there, an unaspiring cipher, to maintain the routine of diplomatic intercourse while the Plenipotentiaries carry forward their negotiations.

As General DIX's principles are totally opposed to the objects of the meeting at which he presided, and as the speech he made had but little bearing upon the subject of Lecompton, *it is thought probable that he has been designated by the President as one of the Commissioners*. The appointment would be a fit one. Gen. DIX is a good Spanish scholar, has traveled in Spain, and possesses unquestionably ability and knowledge of affairs.

The purchase of Louisiana was effected by the same method. Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON was Minister in Madrid, and had been for some time corresponding with the Governments of France and Spain on the proposed cession of the province, which was then upon the point of falling into the hands of Great Britain. Mr. MONROE was sent out with extraordinary powers to aid, or, as asserted by others, to supersede Mr. LIVINGSTON. The purchase was effected for $20,000,000, and some controversy afterwards occurred between the distinguished negotiators or their friends on the degree of credit to which each was entitled.

It is not probable that this attempt upon Cuba, occurring half a century later, under nearly the same circumstances, so far as this Government alone is concerned, will be attended by the same success. Cuba is not vibrating between two owners, as Louisiana was, and Great Britain is not preparing to snatch it from both, as she was then. Mr. BUCHANAN is pledged to acquire Cuba for the South during his term; but the ways and means are not so easily obtained as the resolution is formed. We have not $30,000,000 of surplus in the Treasury. Our income is reduced to about one-third the current rate of our expenditures; and the Government finds it impossible to borrow $6,000,000 at the rates of interest it has offered. The people would not consent at this time to the creation of a $20,000,000 debt for this or any other purpose.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 15, 212, 3158, 3331, 3173, 3181, 3250, 3304, 190, 219, 48, 16, 306, 344, 351, 355, 364, 365, 387, 388.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 76, 83, 96, 97, 98, 99 to 102, 102½, 105, 10[illegible], 107, 108, 110, 111, 20, 52, 54, 55.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 38, 133, 135, 31, 45, 82, 122, 130, 86, 78, 113, 132, 137, 63, 99, 120, 147, 115, 103, 54, 106, 109, 117, 118, 119, 130, 142, 148, 166, 29, 33, 41, 42, 47, 60, 56, 66, 126, 152.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 510, 112, 279, 247, 287, 96, 1050, 264, 567, 113, 779, 59, 522, 738, 793. *Part II.*—794, 795, 798, 800, 801 to 840, 230, 421, 528, 536.

SUPERIOR COURT.—403, 75, 102, 547, 472, 504, 324, 134, 474, 380, 260, 364, 365, 238, 239, 417, 144, 586, 597, 315, 449, 499, 223, 539, 41, 141, 510, 602, 603, 606, 610, 612, 616, 618, 619, 621, 623, 624, 625, 627, 628, 630.

The Case of the Old Police—Opinion of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

The People ex rel. McCune vs. The Board of Police.—We give the opinion of the Court, rendered by CLERKE, J., slightly abridging the statement of facts which are already well known.

The relator was a member of the old Police, and remained in service until the new act went into force, about July 3. Deeming the Metropolitan Police Act unconstitutional, he refused to obey the Sergeant appointed by the new Board, and was therefore complained of for willful disobedience of orders, and on this charge dismissed.

The question arising on this state of facts is, whether the relator was a member of the Metropolitan Police force on the 11th of December, 1857, when the writ of alternative *mandamus* was issued in this case; and in order to answer this question correctly, it will be necessary to consider, in the first place, whether the police appointed under the act of 1853 became, by the mere operation of the act of 1857, members of the Metropolitan Police force; and secondly, whether the acts of contumacy and refusal to act under the new organization until the 3d of July, 1857, amount to a resignation, on the part of the relator, of his membership in the new force; and thirdly, if they do not amount to this, but merely constitute acts of disobedience and insubordination, has he been dismissed in the proper way, and by the proper authority, from the service of the Department?

I. Did the Police appointed under the act of 1853 become, by the *mere operation of the act of 1857*, members of the Metropolitan Police?

The 32d section of the new act provides that the Police in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, officers and patrolmen, shall continue to do duty under existing laws at the passage of this act, and according to the regulations of the Departments of New-York and Brooklyn, until after the first meeting of the Board of Police under the act, when the said Police shall hold office and do duty under the provisions of the act hereby enacted, and as members of the Police force of the "Metropolitan Police District," hereby constituted. This act contains no provision requiring any affirmative action or specific course of conduct on the part of the old force, to qualify them for duty and membership under the new. They are to continue to do duty under existing laws; and after the first meeting of the new Board of Police, they shall hold office and do duty under the provisions of the new act. This is all. There is no interruption for an instant in their capacity to exercise duties as Police. The act, as we have seen, was passed April 15, 1857. It went into effect immediately; and the Police were as effectually in possession of all the powers of their office the instant of the passage of the act as the instant before. The new act does not enumerate the specific powers and duties of policemen; these are contained in the act of 1853, which, to a certain extent, remains in force. It is a mistake to suppose that that act is absolutely expunged from the statute book; for it is only those parts and provisions of it which are inconsistent with the new act that are repealed. The powers and duties there prescribed by the act of 1853, or any other law, are continued by the new act; and the officers and patrolmen are expressly authorized to exercise and perform them; and being thus authorized without the intervention of any new appointment, without the requirement of any new or additional qualification, and without any allowance or restriction whatever, they were thereby transferred to the new organization, and are declared to be members of it.

It is plain to my mind, from these considerations, that in changing the organization of the Police in some respects, and in providing for it a new governing and superintending body, and in extending the territorial sphere of its duties, the Legislature never contemplated the creation of a new force, but on the contrary, they deliberately intended the continuation in office of the men who composed the old Police. They, indeed, required by section 33, that its members should possess certain specific qualifications recited in section 7, which were not absolutely declared indispensable by any previous act; but the language of section 33, requiring the possession of these qualifications, shows incontestably that nothing additional to what was before required was necessary to make the members of the old force, by the operation of the statute, members of the new; for, it says: "The Board of Police shall remove from office any one of the present members of the Police Departments of New-York or Brooklyn, not possessed of the qualifications set forth in section 7 of this act." They certainly could not be removed from office for the want of these qualifications, unless they continued in office, whether they possessed them or not. The new act, therefore, did not vacate or abolish the office of the existing police, but only rendered them liable to be removed if it should be ascertained by the new Board, that they did not possess the qualifications prescribed in section 7.

If they did not intend that the members of the old Police should be continued in office by force of the old appointments, the only alternative, then, is to suppose that they designed the creation of a new force; they (the Legislature) appointing the members of the old force members of the new, and then of course requiring some affirmative action on the part of these members to signify their acceptance of the new office, such as being sworn in, &c. But are we to presume that the Legislature usurped an authority which the Constitution has not conferred upon them? The Legislature are invested only with power to make laws, except in a few specific cases. It is doubtful whether, under the present Constitution, they have power to make any appointments to office except to select their own officers and servants, and to choose Senators to the Senate of the United States, a duty imposed on them by the Federal Constitution. In certain cases (see article 10, section 2 of the State Constitution) they may direct the manner in which certain officers may be elected or appointed; but they, themselves, have no authority to elect or appoint. They have no more right to do this than to assume executive or judicial functions, and, like the Long Parliament in the time of the Commonwealth of England or the National Convention of the First Revolution in France, absorb the whole powers of government, now happily partitioned off into three distinct and coordinate branches, equal in power and dignity within their respective spheres. It is, therefore, manifest that the Legislature, by the act of 1857, intended to continue the then existing Police in office, by virtue of their appointment under the act of 1853.

It remains for us to consider whether, being in office after the passage of the act of April, 1857, they either duly resigned or were duly dismissed; for in no other way could their places be deemed vacant, except by the intervention of death.

II. Did they duly resign? I use the word resign synonymously with withdrawn. In section 12 of the act of 1857, they are used as equivalents. This section provides that no member of the police force shall *withdraw* or resign from the force, unless he shall have given one month's notice thereof in writing, &c., so that, in this act, the word withdraw has not the meaning given to it by Lord SOMERS, in his speech delivered in 1688, when King JAMES the Second vacated the throne. In that speech he makes it equivalent to *desert*, "which in the common acceptance both of the common and canon law, doth signify only a *bare withdrawing, a temporary quitting of a thing* and neglect only, which leaveth the party at liberty of returning to it again."

If the relator has only *withdrawn*, in this sense, he is not on this ground yet out of office; he has quitted it only temporarily, but it is very different if he has *resigned*.

Did the relator then resign? I do not think that a formal notification of an intention to abdicate an office is necessary to constitute a legal resignation. Lord SOMERS, on the important occasion to which I have referred, says: The word *abdicate* doth actually and expressly signify entirely to renounce, throw off, disown, relinquish every thing or person, so as to have nothing further to do with it, and that whether done by express words, as in writing, or *by doing such acts as are inconsistent with the holding and retaining of the thing*. And to prove that is sufficient, in order to constitute abdication or resignation, to do an act inconsistent with the retaining of it, though there has been nothing of express resignation, he quotes from Calvin's Lexicon Juridicum, from Grotius, De Jure Belli et Pacis—l. 2, c. 4, s. 4, and from other jurists.

But nevertheless, whatever may be the manner by which the incumbent of an office indicates his intention of resigning or abdicating it, whether by acts inconsistent with the retention of the office, or by a formal renunciation of it, it is never consummated—he is never legally out of office until his resignation is accepted either expressly or by the appointment of another in his place. Otherwise an unworthy person, guilty of the most flagrant violation of his duty, could by a voluntary resignation in many cases escape a trial and the deserved ignominy of a dismissal. In the case of Rex vs. the Mayor of Ripon, 2 Salkeld 433, the mere declaration by an Alderman that he would hold the place no longer was a good resignation—only because the Corporation accepted it and chose another in his place; and until such election, it was declared that he had power to waive his resignation, but not afterwards. An ecclesiastical office must be resigned by the incumbent to his superior, as a parson to a bishop, a bishop to the archbishop, an archbishop to the King as supreme ordinary. And it is entirely in the discretion of the authority to whom the resignation should be made either to accept or refuse it. As the law has declared him to be the proper person to whom it ought to be made, it has likewise empowered him to judge thereof. (Cro. Jac. 64, 198.) And with regard to the abdication of King James II, it was held in fact by most lawyers that the Throne was not legally vacated; it was maintained by many that it was a mere desertion, but by others his withdrawal from the kingdom was considered an act inconsistent with his occupation of the high office, and Parliament, by declaring the Throne vacant, accepted this constructive resignation. But the truth is, it was not necessary—it was supererogatory at such a junc-

[illegible] to [illegible] its legality at all. The acquisition of [illegible] of the appointment [illegible] [illegible] the place were not legal, but acquiescence [illegible]. We thus perceive that, in order to constitute a resignation, if there is no formal renunciation, there must be some conduct on the part of the incumbent actually inconsistent with the retention of the office, and in all cases there must be an acceptance of the resignation or the appointment of another in his stead by the proper authority.

It is not pretended that the relator presented a formal resignation. Did he commit any acts inconsistent with his retention of the office? He refused to act under the new Board, but continued to obey all general orders of the Commissioners under the act of 1853. He deemed the act of April 15, 1857, unconstitutional, and was unwilling, and refused to act under it, *until the Courts should declare it constitutional*. This was a very mistaken course of conduct, undoubtedly; it was contumacious and disorganizing, and in every respect highly reprehensible. But it is evident that the relator, nevertheless, never contemplated the abdication of his office. He continued to act as policeman. He with others, pursuing the same course of conduct, [illegible] persons who composed the police force of the Fourteenth Ward or Precinct, and he and they distinctly stated, that they only refused to "act under the new Board" until the Courts should declare in favor of the new act. This was not even a desertion of the office, but a continuance of it—a continuance, to be sure, marked with disobedience to legitimate superiors—distrusting if not ignoring their authority.

But it would be offering violence to language [illegible] the legal signification of the word, to call this conduct a resignation.

We have seen that in order to make a resignation complete, an acceptance of it in some form is indispensable. But even if those acts of the relator were in themselves sufficient to constitute an intention to resign, the defendants, so far from accepting his resignation after the commission of those acts, recognized the relator as a member of the force. On the 23d of June, 1857, they instituted proceedings in order to have him dismissed on the ground of disobedience to orders, and for insubordination; and on Oct. 9, 1857, they resolved that such of the old force as had not been dismissed in conformity to law were declared to be members of the Metropolitan Police, entitled to do duty and to be paid as such; and although this resolution was afterwards rescinded, its effect as a recognition of the relator at the time it was adopted is not impaired. It still remains a positive proof that the conduct of the relator, if ever amounting to a resignation, was never accepted as such by the defendants.

III. The relator remaining by the operation of the Act of 1857 a member of the Police, and never having done anything which constituted a legal resignation, and the defendants never having done anything which amounted to an acceptance of his resignation, if he had resigned, the only remaining question is, was he legally dismissed? The circumstances relating to the dismissal in this case are so similar to those presented in the matter of Richard Gambling, that it is unnecessary to prolong this inquiry by any minute examination of this point. It is enough briefly to state, that the proceedings were not in conformity with the 7th section of the new act, and the rules and regulations of the Board. The charges were not duly made; the relator never received notice of trial, and consequently an opportunity was never afforded to him of being heard in his defence.

We therefore unanimously agree that the judgment below should be reversed, and that there should be judgment for the plaintiff.

John C. Devereux, for relator; D. D. Field and W. C. Noyes, for respondents.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Woodruff and Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

Wm. E. Dodge et al. vs. James Lambert et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

James Rocco vs. James H. Hackett.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Bernard L. Simpson vs. Wm. Gerard et al.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Order of reference vacated. Costs to abide event.

Edward C. Richards vs. Robert F. Wescott et al.—Verdict set aside. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Anna M. Asby vs. Casper J. Schmidt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The June Riot—The Examination of Ex-Mayor Wood—Appeal from the Finding of Judge Pierrepont.

Henry Green vs. Fernando Wood.—In Saturday's Times was published a report of the proceedings taken on a motion to vacate an order for the examination of Mr. Fernando Wood, in the above case, prior to the trial. The suit is brought by a member of the Metropolitan Police, who was injured in the riots at the time of the Street Commissioner's controversy, on the 7th of June last. He accuses Mr. Wood of being a ringleader in the riot, by inciting the violence.

The only legal question involved in this motion is, whether the section under which his examination is asked, gives to the Justice *discretionary power* in granting or withholding the order. On Friday, Judge Pierrepont decided that he had discretionary power, and as there was no evidence that the defendant was intending to avoid his examination on the trial—but, on the contrary, had expressly stipulated to be present—he discharged the order.

By consent of counsel, a case was immediately made, and on Saturday, after the rendering of the decisions at General Term, the matter was brought up on appeal.

Mr. D. D. Field appeared for the plaintiff, in support of the motion. His arguments were the same as used at Special Term. He contended that the section of the code, under which the order was asked, left no discretion with the Judge as to granting the order; it was mandatory. The section is as follows:

"The examination, instead of being had at the trial as provided in the last section—may be had any time before the trial at the option of the parties *claiming it*, before a Judge of the Court or a County Judge, on a previous notice to the party to be *examined*, and any other adverse party, of at least five days, unless for good cause shown the Judge order otherwise."

The italicized words merely referred to the five days' notice; giving the Justice power to grant the order on less notice, should it be satisfactorily proved that it was expedient. It did not give the option of the examination to the Justice, but the examination was to be had "at the option of the parties claiming it."

Ex-Judge Dean, for the defendant, opposed the motion. He admitted the power of the Justice to make the order, but claimed that it was a discretionary power, and the Justice must be convinced of the necessity and propriety of such an examination before he could be justified in issuing it. He arrived at the conclusion that the last clause in the section referred to the power of the Justice to issue the order at all.

In the present case there was no necessity for the prior examination. There were a dozen other suits of the same nature against the same defendant, on the same general cause of action. Should the Court hold the section to render it *obligatory* on the Justice to issue the order, there is nothing to prevent the defendant being subjected to a dozen lengthly prior examinations. The object of the section was merely to get the full evidence before the jury. As the defendant had stipulated to be present on the trial, this object would be attained without this examination.

At the close of the argument, the counsel submitted some authorities in support of their respective views. A decision may be expected next Saturday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The large hall in the Medical College, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, was not half large enough to contain the crowd which endeavored to occupy it, Thursday night, on the occasion of the annual Commencement. Those ladies and gentlemen who were early enough to get seats within, listened to a very eloquent valedictory addressed to the graduates, delivered by Dr. Chandler R. Gilman, one of the Professors of the Institution. Previous to the address Dr. Thomas Cock, President of the College, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon 53 candidates:

James R. Bird, A. M., N. Y.; Henry Bogue, A. B., C. W.; George R. Brush, N. Y.; William Chace, N. Y.; Samuel W. Dana, A. M., N. H.; Augustus A. Dunn, Ill.; Samuel E. Freeman, N. J.; Hosea W. Fuller, Vt.; Stephen E. Fuller, Conn.; Leone Gaborn, N. Y.; Aaron W. Gamble, C. W.; Isaac N. Goff, N. Y.; Charles E. Halsey, N. Y.; August Herrmann, N. Y.; Richard H. Hinman, N. Y.; Benj. Howard, N. Y.; Wm. H. Lovejoy, N. Y.; Elias J. Marsh, A. B., N. J.; Patrick Nolan, N. Y.; Edward F. Parsons, A. B., Conn.; Charles Phelps, A. M., Mass.; William B. Proctor, Mass.; Daniel W. Schmidt, N. Y.; George F. Shrady, N. Y.; Edgar B. Smith, N. Y.; John H. Thompson, A. B., N. Y.; Charles F. Toussaint, Newfoundland; William F. Waldron, A. M., N. J.; Edward J. Warren, N. J.; John L. R. Webster, Nova Scotia; Augustus [illegible] Clark, N. Y.; Edmund C. Bryant, N. Y.; Edward [illegible]; [illegible] Albert [illegible]; William E. Bradner, N. Y.; Edward [illegible], A. M., N. Y.; [illegible] Burlingham, A. M., N. Y.; Charles [illegible], N. Y.; David F. Cardilla, Curacoa; Jabez M. Cooke, A. M., N. J.; Teodo Deleme, A. B., Venezuela; Elded H. Ferris, A. B., N. Y.; Samuel B. Forman, A. M., N. J.; George F. Greeley, N. H.; Frederick H. Hooper, N. H.; George C. Kissam, A. B., N. Y.; Robert McC. Lord, A. M., Conn.; Christopher Mackey, N. J.; Charles E. Morgan, A. B., N. Y.; Thomas B. Sterling, A. M., N. Y.; Foster Swift, A. M., N. Y.; George W. Harris, Jr., N. Y.

Dr. Cock briefly addressed the graduates, exhorting them to so conduct themselves that they should be an honor to the profession and to the institution, and to keep step with the progress of science, and avail themselves of each new discovery in the Esculapian art.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 6th day of March, to the 13th day of March, 1858: Men, 91; Women, 93; Boys, 173; Girls, 158; Total, 515*. Adults, 183; Children, 332; Males, 264; Females, 251; Colored Persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Debility, Infant	6	Kidneys Dis. of	1
Abscess of neck	1	Delirium Trem.	1	Killed or Mur'd	1
Abscess of throat	1	Diarrhoea	3	Liver, dis. of	1
Albuminaria and Bright's dis of Kidneys	3	Dropsy	3	Lues Venerea	2
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Dropsy in Chest	2	Malformation	1
Apoplexy	6	Dropsy in Head	26	Malformation of Anus	1
Apoplexy, Serous	1	Dropsy in Heart	1	Malformation of Heart	1
Asphyxia	1	Drowned	3	Malformation of mouth and th't	1
Asthma	2	Dysentery	1	Marasmus, Adult	3
Bleeding	1	Enlargement of the Liver	1	Marasmus, Inft.	25
Bleeding, Womb	1	Erysipelas	3	Measles	24
[illegible] of the Brain	1	Erysipelas, Face	1	Old Age	3
Bronchitis	11	Fatty Heart	1	Palsy	1
Burned or scald.	1	Fever, Bilious	1	Parturition, Diff.	2
Cancer	1	Fever, Hectic	1	Pleurisy	2
Cancer of the Stomach	1	Fever, Puerperal	10	Premature Birth	6
Cancer of Womb	1	Fever, Scarlet	26	Rheumatism	1
Catarrh	1	Fever, Typhoid	5	Rup. of Womb	1
Cholera Infan'm	1	Fever, Typhus	3	Scrofula	4
Cirrhosis, Liver	1	Gout	1	Scurvy	1
Con. of Bowels	1	Heart, Dis. of	6	Small-pox	13
Conges of Brain	6	Heart, Disease of Valvular	1	Starvation and Exposure	1
Cong. of Liver	1	Hooping Cough	4	Stillborn	36
Cong. of Lungs	9	Hysteria	1	Suffocation, &c.	1
Constip. Bowels	2	Hernia	1	Teething	8
Consumption	76	Inflam. Bowels	5	Ulceration of the Bowels	2
Convulsions, Infantile	30	Inflam. of Brain	13	Unknown	2
Conv'ns, Puerp'l	1	Inflam. of Chest	1	Urinary Organs disease of	1
Croup	19	Inflam. Heart	3	Varioloid	2
Debility, Adult	4	Inflam of Lungs	36	Worms	1
		Inflam. of Stom'h	1		
		Inflam of Throat	1		
		Influenza	1		
		Intemperance	2		
Total					515

* Increase this week—50.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

City Inspector's Department, New-York, March 13, 1858.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... Carefully reported for the New-York Times.

New-York, Saturday, March 13, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 120 bbls. Pots at $6 12½@$6 25, and small lots of Pearls at $6 25@$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,994 bbls., including 1,143 bbls. Pots, and 851 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Quercitron is scarce and quiet in Philadelphia. 58 hhds. No. 1, were sold, part at $32 ℔ ton.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow is in reduced supply and fair request at 32c., some holders asking 33c. and upward, cash, ℔ lb.

COAL—The demand is moderate, and prices show no remarkable change, save for foreign, which is scarce. Domestic is quite plenty. We quote: Liverpool Cannel at $11@$12; do. Orrel, at $7 50@$8 ℔ chaldron; Anthracite, in large lots, at $4 25@$5 25, and from yard at $5 50@$6 ℔ ton. In Philadelphia, during the week, the receipts were lighter, the demand having been so limited as not to afford any encouragement to forward large quantities. The nominal rates at the close were $3 80@$3 90 ℔ ton for White Ash, and $4 05@$4 15 for Red Ash, free on board at Richmond. In Baltimore, during the week, the inquiry was quite restricted, closing with fine at $3 50; run of Mine $3 75, and Lump $4 25, delivered on board at Locust Point. Anthracite for city consumption, Red and White Ash, and Baltimore Company's, $6@$6 25; Lump Cumberland, for family use, $6.

COFFEE—Rio continues in brisk request, and we have to report further sales of 3,800 bags at from 9¼c.@11½c. chiefly within the range, ℔ lb, leaving a limited stock in first hands. Sales were also made of 65 bags Maracaibo at 12½c.@13c.; 140 bags St. Domingo at 10c.; and some Bahia at 9½c. ℔ lb. In New-Orleans, during the week ending March 6, sales were made of 16,500 bags Rio Coffee at 10¾c.@11¼c., showing an advance of ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. There were no arrivals during the week, and the imports since the 1st Sept. remained at 140,143 bags, against 274,735 to the same date last year. The stock on hand March 6, was only 10,592 bags, against 76,000 at the same time last year.

COTTON—The demand has been unusually active since our last, and we have heard of sales of as much as 6,000 bales, including about 4,500 bales *in transitu*. The orders received by the *Canada* are represented as being quite large. Prices have not varied remarkably, but toward the close, sellers manifest more confidence. The closing quotations are as follows:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling	11⅞	12	12⅛	12¼
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅞	13	13
Fair	13	13	Nom.	Nom.

EARTHENWARE—The comparatively light supplies, and the prevalence of an improved inquiry, enable factors to keep up prices.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales have been reported since our last of nearly 6,000 boxes Canton, 40 packs part at $1 65@$1 70 ℔ box, now held higher.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more inquired for, mainly for home use, at somewhat better prices. Sales 12,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales 630 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is more sought after at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$6 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 37½ ℔100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in request, including Layer, at $3 12½, and Bunch at $2 50@$2 60 ℔ box. 10,000 boxes Palermo Oranges and Lemons changed hands in Philadelphia, during the week, on terms not disclosed.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet at old rates. Sales 2,600 bushels Southern, in lots, including choice white, at $1 50@$1 51, and choice red at $1 25, with some red Western at $1 15 ℔ bushel. Corn is in demand, chiefly for shipment, at very full rates. Sales 24,000 bushels new crop at 68c.@68½c. for white, and 70c.@71c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 45c.@46½c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 34c.@39c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. 3,200 bushels prime State Barley have been sold, mostly at 72c. ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 69c.@72c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,200 bales North River at 65c.@75c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In Philadelphia, during the week, Hay arrived in small quantities, and, with a good inquiry, prices were sustained. The following were the current rates: Timothy (prime quality) sold at 70c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.; Clover (inferior and prime) at 55c.@65c. ℔ 100 lbs. The stock of Straw was small, and prices advanced. Sales were made ranging from 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs. The sales for the week amounted to 515 loads. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay and Straw were lightly dealt in. The quotations were as follows: Baled Hay, $12@$13; loose Hay, $8@$10; Rye Straw, $13@$14; Wheat Straw, $8@$10 ℔ ton. In New-Orleans, during the week ending March 6, Hay advanced in prices. The sales included 240 tons Western, in flat-boats, deliverable by the 15th inst., at $20 50 ℔ ton. The range for all kinds was from $17@$21 ℔ ton.

HEMP—The sales in Boston during the week ending Wednesday embraced 3,300 bales Manila at 7¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb.; 100 bales Jute at $84; 5 tons partially clean Russian at $185; and small lots of dressed American at previous prices, ℔ ton; all 6 months' credit. In St. Louis, during the few days preceding March 9, about 2,000 bales Hemp were reported sold, reducing the stock there in first hands to 2,000 or 2,500 tons. The sales were to city manufacturers. Large receipts and an active trade were looked for soon. A Rushville (Mo.) paper says: "The present crop is now being prepared for market, and we are informed by some of our producers is a remarkably fine article." China Hemp is referred to by the Lexington, Ky., *Express*, of the 22d inst., thus: "Now that the farmers have broken a considerable portion of their crops, and have had ample opportunity to to test the relative weights of the China and common Hemp, we feel justified in reporting the China Hemp as yielding at least one-third more to the acre than the common article. In fact, a number of farmers have told us that their China Hemp is doubling their common Hemp, while we have seen no one who does not admit that it yields at least as much. China Hemp seed cannot be bought at a reasonable price in any of our markets."

In Louisville, Ky., during the week ending March 9, the *Journal* says: "The only lot of Missouri left on the market, consisting of 212 bales, was taken by a manufacturer, who had orders to fill, at $90 ℔ ton. The price is above the market, and was only realized in view of the closing by ice of the Mississippi, which cut off supplies from that quarter. Navigation has since been resumed, and as the stock in St. Louis is pretty large, receipts will soon come to hand. From the country, manufacturers are paying $70 to $75."

HIDES—Are in good request at very full rates. In comparing the week's business with that of the preceding week, however, it shows a less active market, owing mainly to the indisposition of the trade to pay the advance demanded by holders, while the latter are quite firm, and many of them have withdrawn their stocks entirely. The principal sales of the week have been as follows: 4,000 Orinoco, 23½c., 6 months; 7,000 Buenos Ayres, 25½c., 6 months; 3,500 Texas, 19c., 6 months; 1,700 Tampico, 22c., 6 months; 1,500 California, 23c., 6 months; 2,000 California Kips, private terms.

The week's imports were only 14,906, including 13,675 foreign, and 1,342 coastwise. Stock in first and speculators' hands, to-day, 233,600, including 47,600 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 38,000 Orinoco, and 52,500 Dry and Dry Salted California. Stock same time last year, 25,900; same time 1856, 40,260.

HOPS—The demand continues fair, chiefly for the low grades, at steady prices. We quote: Crop of 1857 at 4½c.@6c.; Old Hops, 2c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Is inactive and somewhat nominal, including Scotch Pig, at $26@$27, 6 months, ℔ ton. English Bar and Sheet Iron continued quiet, at about previous figures. The *Shipping List* reports sales of 1,000 tons Welsh Rails, at private terms. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales of 4,000 tons Anthracite Pig Iron, part for the East, at $21@$22 for No. 1, $20@$21 for No. 2, and $19 for No. 3, all cash, ℔ ton. Small lots were selling at $2@$3 ℔ ton more, on 6 months' credit. A sale of Northern Blooms was made at $43 ℔ ton, on time, and 150 tons Billets, at $60, 6 months.

LEAD—Continues quiet at former prices, in this market. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 1,300 Pigs Spanish, on private terms, and 6,400 Pigs Virginia, at 6¼c. cash, ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Mr. H. D. Hull, broker, reviews the week's business in Sole Leather, thus: "There has been less animation in the market this week, and transactions have been very light, confined chiefly to orders. Prices are quite firm and good Buenos Ayres and Orinoco is held at ½c. ℔ lb. above the quotations of last week. The stock of inferior Leather is fast diminishing, and as soon as the market is relieved of this description we may expect better prices. Prices are quite irregular, on account of there being a considerable stock of inferior tannage in the market. Prime Buenos Ayres, middle, is selling at 22½c.@23c., while inferior can be bought at 21c. In Damage and Heavy there is fully 3c. ℔ lb. difference. Calf Skins are in moderate request, with a light stock. Oak is in better demand at previous quotations. The Stock continues large." We quote Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Oak light, Southern, 19c.@21c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, all weights, 26c.@27c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 31c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Light, 22c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Middle, 22½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 19½c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 19½c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 16½c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 22c.@22½c.; ℔ lb., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate, mainly for foreign, at former prices. New-Orleans 31c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@28c., with some very choice at 30c.; Clayed Cuba 21c.@22c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—The inquiry is fair for the leading kinds, for which full prices are obtainable.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits no very remarkable change. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$16 80 for Mess, and $13 50@$13 60 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and languid; 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Lard is more inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 400 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $12@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$19 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs. ordinary to prime at $3 25@$4, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are generally quiet, and prices favor buyers. We quote Clover at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.; American Rough Flax at about $1 40; Timothy at $2 for mowed, and $2 25@$2 50 for reaped, ℔ bushel. In Boston, during the week, sales have been reported of about 16,500 bags Calcutta Linseed, to arrive and on the spot, at $1 45@$1 50, cash, ℔ bushel. Holders now ask more. In Philadelphia, during the week, Clover Seed was in less request, with sales of only about 1,000 bushels, from first and second hands, at $4 25@$4 75, closing at $4 50 for prime, ℔ bushel. The receipts and sales of domestic flaxseed were light. The price was $1 35 ℔ bushel. Some 4,000 bags Calcutta Linseed changed hands at $1 50, cash, ℔ bushel. Timothy was in demand at $2 37@$2 50, ℔ bushel. 250 sacks Red Top Seed were sold on private terms. In Baltimore, during the week, only about 500 bushels Clover Seed found buyers at $4 75@$4 87½ ℔ bushel. Other kinds were quiet at old rates.

SUGARS—Continue as last noticed, with sales of 800 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans at 5¼c.@7c., and Cuba at 5c.@6c., ℔ lb. 266 boxes Havana brought 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 6,500 lbs. prime at 10¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

TEAS—The free offerings, especially of blacks, tend to depress prices, which favor buyers. Oolongs can be purchased at about 2c. ℔ lb. under late quotations.

TOBACCO—In Baltimore, during the week, Maryland was quiet at former rates. The stock in agents' hands exceeded 500 hhds. About 350 hhds. Ohio found buyers at steady prices. Other kinds were inactive and unchanged in value. The week's inspections amounted to 634 hhds., including 529 hhds. Ohio, 102 hhds. Kentucky, and 3 Maryland. In Cincinnati, during the week ending March 10, Leaf and Manufactured were in good request, and prices of the former advanced ¼c.@1c., ℔ lb. The stock of manufactured in the hands of factors was lighter than usual. In New-Orleans, during the week ending March 6. Sales were made of 1,000 hhds. Leaf mainly at from 6¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb. The week's receipts embraced 2,036 hhds., and the exports, 1,096 hhds. Since Sept. 1, 1857, there were received, 12,704 hhds., and exported 17,337 hhds. During the same period the previous season, 14,968 hhds. were received, and 17,365 hhds. exported. Stock on hand March 6, 9,173 hhds. in 1858, and 6,851 hhds. in 1857.

WHALEBONE—The *Shipping List* reports sales of 20,000 lbs. small Ochotsk and good North West Coast at 72c.; with 10,400 lbs. small Ochotsk at 75c. cash, ℔ lb. 32,000 lbs. Whalefoots brought 6¼c. cash, and 6½c., 4 months, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of only small lots, at 21½c. cash, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—With a somewhat better market for certain kinds of Woolens, manufacturers have been induced to buy more freely, and sales have been made of about 25,000 lbs. domestic pulled at 25c.@33c. cash, for superfine to extra; small lots of fleece within our previous range, and 55,000 lbs. unwashed white and black California at 10c.@21½c. ℔ lb., 6 months' credit. The principal sales have been made to flannel manufacturers. 10,000 lbs. domestic Wool were sold in Philadelphia during the week at 25c.@28c. cash, ℔ lb., for No. 1 pulled and Merino. No important movements transpired in Baltimore. The Cleveland, Ohio, circular of Messrs. Goodale & Co., reports sales early in February, of some 60,000 lbs., mostly of fine grades. During the latter part of the month, prices touched a lower point than at any time for the last year. It will require some time for the market to become permanently established, and to present the active appearance which characterized it before the crisis.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active and firm. For Liverpool, Cotton ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5¼d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; ℔ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A ship from New-Orleans to St. Petersburg, Cotton, at 1c.; one from New-Orleans to Liverpool, ½d.; one from St. John's, N. B., to Bristol Channel, Deals, £3 7s. 6d.; a brig from Richmond to Buenos Ayres, Flour, $1 25 ℔ bbl.; a schooner from a port in Mexico to Hamburg, Wood, £3 5s.; a bark from two ports in Sicily to New-York, $1,500; one from Mobile to Cienfuegos, Lumber, $7 50; another hence to North side of Cuba and back, Molasses, $2; a schooner hence to Martinique, 65c. ℔ bbl.; one 1,800 bbls. to Laguayra, Port Cabello and back, $1,700; a brig to Malaga and back, and a schooner from Turk's Islands to New-York, on private terms.

Live Stock Market Reports.

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 11.—At Market, 670 Beef Cattle, 160 Stores, 1,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 160 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Prices, extra, $7 50@$8; First quality, $7@$7 25; Second quality, $6 50; Third quality, $5 75; Ordinary, $4 75.

Working Oxen—$100@$116@$120@$135.

Milch Cows—Sales at $30@$37; Common do. $19@$20.

Veal Calves—Sales a $3 50@$4@$4 75 each.

Stores—Yearlings, $18@$21; Two years old, $25@$28; Three years old, $30@$34.

Hides 5c.@5½c. ℔ lb., (none but slaughter at this market.)

Calf Skins 9c.@10c.

Tallow 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

Pelts $1@$1 25 each.

Sheep and Lambs—$2@$3; Extra, $4@$5 75.

Swine, Stores—Wholesale 5¼c.@5¾c. ℔ lb. Fat Hogs, 6¼c.@6¾c.

Number of stock cars over the different Railroads: Western and Fitchburg, 7; Lowell and Boston, 24; Boston and Maine none.

Remarks—The prices of Extra Beef are about the same as last week, but sales are quicker, owing probably to the small number of Cattle at market. Sheep have advanced from 37c.@50c. ℔ head. Swine remain the same.

Baltimore Market, March 11.—The offerings were larger to-day, than for some weeks past, and prices of all qualities have declined. There were 800 head offered, of which 150 head were driven off, 50 left over, and the balance were sold at prices ranging from $3@$5 ℔ 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $6@$10, and averaging $4 25.

Hogs.—There was a limited supply of Hogs at market, [illegible] being [illegible] receipts [illegible] ranging from $5 [illegible] to [illegible].

Sheep—Are in good demand, supply fair, and prices are unchanged [illegible].

Louisville Market, March 9.—The Cattle market has continued rather lightly supplied, and prices are firm with a good demand for well-fatted heavy Cattle for packing and shipping at 3¼c.@3½c. in round lots. Retail sales of ordinary to common and fair sell at 2½c.@3c., gross weight.

Hogs are in fair demand at 4c.@4¼c., gross.

Sheep are in good demand for slaughtering, but prices are not quite so high. Sales of 1,000 head in different lots at $3 50@$3 ℔ head. Common and fair sell to the city trade at $1 75@$2 50 ℔ head.

The receipts of stock for the week were as follows: 127 Cattle, 166 Hogs, 118 Sheep. Leftover—59 Cattle.

Shelby House Cattle Market, March 9.—There is a better feeling in the Cattle Market for well-fatted heavy, which are bringing from $3 50@$3 60 in lots to shippers, packers and butchers. Common Cattle sell at 2½c.@2¾c. Moderate supply.

Hogs are not quite so brisk, though there has been no No. 1 on the market during the past week. Sales at 3c.@3¼c. ℔ lb. gross. Market bare.

Sheep are in fair demand, and sell to shippers at $4@$5 ℔ head for good shipping lots. Common are selling from $2@$3 50. None on the market. Receipts during the week, 177 head of Cattle, and 122 Hogs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The regular annual meeting of this Society will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 15, 1858, at St. David's Hall, No. 29 Canal st., at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. JOHN N. JONES, Rec. Secretary.

WAKEFIELD TAXES.—A MEETING OF THE members of Industrial Home Association No. 3, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 7 o'clock, in No. 163 Bowery. Business of importance. The Tax Collectors will be there to receive the taxes.
C. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BUSINESS MEN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING, No. 44 JOHN-ST.—A meeting will be held daily between the hours of 3½ and 4½ o'clock, (for lawyers, bankers, and clerks who cannot make it convenient to attend the noon meetings,) in the lecture-room of the Church. By order of Committee on Devotional Meetings of the New-York Young's Christian Association.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS AT THE LEXington-av. Baptist Church, corner of Lexington av. and 31th-st., will be continued through the present week. Preaching on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS by Rev. Dr. Hague, of Albany, and the rest of the week, except Saturday evening, by Rev. Elder Clapp, of this City.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 a year. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GRADUATE of the Free Academy is now giving instruction in Algebra and the Latin language to a pupil 15 years of age, advanced as far as Quadratic Equations in Algebra, and the third book in Virgil. He would be happy to receive 4 or 5 more pupils, to recite at the same time, for an hour, or an hour and a half each day. Inquire for reference of [illegible], Esq., No. 24 William-st.

A GOOD HANDWRITING, AND THOROUGH instruction in Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, &c., can be obtained in Class, or strictly private lesson, at hours suiting pupils, day or evening. MARTIN S. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Ex-Governor King: Colonel Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPING AS TAUGHT AT DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, never fails to make good accountants. Gentlemen can receive practical instruction, and be prepared in a short time to act as head book-keepers in any establishment. New pupils may enter this day. Two $10 seats vacant.

$3.—THIS DAY.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL commence a new writing class this evening at 8 o'clock, at the reduced charge of $3 for ten, or $5 for twenty lessons, and no extra charge. Private lessons during the day. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address S. M. S., box No. 3,306 Post-office, New-York.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$2 PER MONTH, OR $5 PER QUARTER.—"St. Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Monsieur JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., Times office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

A YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH FOR $5.—Apply for tickets every day to Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF Scotland, a situation as governess in a private family; is fully competent to teach the advanced branches of a thorough English education, with French, German and music; has resided in France and Germany; best testimonials and references given. Address X., Box No. 3,294 Post office, New-York.

HOME.—A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESPECTAbility desires a comfortable home in a quiet family in Brooklyn. In return, she will educate the children in all the usual branches, including music and French. Address A. B. Z., Times office.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE—IN MADISON, IND.—The Crooked Creek Starch Factory, situated in Madison, Ind., will be sold on the 3d day of April, 1858, on foreclosure of mortgage. This establishment is in perfect order, and the machinery all new. The buildings are of brick, large and convenient and eligibly located. Madison is situated on the Ohio river, 100 miles below Cincinnati, is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has a population of 10,000; is supplied with gas and water-works, and in addition to its business advantages is remarkably healthy. On a small capital $20,000 can be cleared annually. The largest part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Title perfect. For information, apply to JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to T. T. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Madison, Ind.

PARTNER WANTED—$15,000 TO $30,000.—THE advertisers, doing a business that pays from $25,000 to $30,000 net profit per annum, want to add $30,000 specie capital, for which they will give one-fourth the net profits. The business is a growing one, and they can do as much as they can have capital to justify. Applications from parties having half the amount will be received. References to first-class commercial houses. Address, with real name, COMMERCIAL PARTNER, Times office. All communications strictly confidential.

FOR SALE—STEAMER WORCESTER, NOW RUNning on the Norwich line for Boston, in good order and condition; has first-class state-rooms and berths for 300 passengers, and large freight capacity; very light on coal; light draft of water. For further information, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, agent, Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st.

A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, having sufficient furniture for a moderate-sized house, desires to arrange with a responsible party, who would become her security, and take the rent in board, allowing her to take a few other boarders. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address PARISINA, Times office.

$5,000.—A GENTEEL, PLEASANT BUSIness, highly remunerative, can be secured by applying at once. Any party having in cash the above amount to invest, will be convinced of its merits from an interview and examination. Answer with real name and address, C. E. L., Times Office.

FOR SALE—A LUMBER YARD COMPRISING eight lots of ground and bulkhead. All necessary fixtures attached. Location very desirable. A rare opportunity to one desirous of commencing the business. For further particulars, address NORTH RIVER, Times Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD jobbing retail and prescription trade, with a four years' lease and well stocked. Will be sold on reasonable terms, by addressing SANDS, Times office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A CHRISTIAN GENtleman of business character, with $10,000 capital, will find a safe, advantageous and useful position by applying to A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSIness, with a cash capital of $5,000 or $7,000. Location good, of long standing. Address M. S., Times office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—BY D. S. HALSTEAD & CO., No. 49 6th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

AMUSEMENTS.

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THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA EVER PRODUCED [illegible]
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Dramatized from the ever popular NEW-YORK LEDGER, and read by [illegible] MILLION of admirers.
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REVEALS STARTLING EFFECTS.
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IT
PLEASES EVERYBODY.
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PLEASES EVERYBODY.
THE PLOT RUNS THUS:
THE MAGICIAN'S PROPHECY.
THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.
PALACE FOR THE PRISON.
TRIAL AT COURT.
SENTENCE OF DEATH.
WICKED GOVERNOR.
VIRTUE ABOVE TEMPTATION.
ON THE SCAFFOLD.
CONFESSION TO THE PRIEST.
SIX MONTHS REPRIEVE.
PLOTS AND COUNTERPLOTS.
THE APPARITION.
CONFESS! CONFESS! CONFESS!
MURDERER'S MISERIES.
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JUSTICE TRIUMPHS!
GLORIOUS TERMINATION!

This great play, dramatized by H. WATKINS, Esq., from Mrs. Southworth's Ledger Story, is repeated EVERY EVENING at 7, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Godfrey Farquier Dulanie, a young student..Mr. Watkins
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On MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, the delightful, popular, and thrilling Scotch drama, entitled
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

ANOTHER HUGE NOVELTY!
A LIVING MOUNTAIN OF FLESH!
THE
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LIVING MAMMOTH LADY.
LIVING MAMMOTH LADY.
LIVING MAMMOTH LADY.
WEIGHING 700 POUNDS!
WEIGHING 700 POUNDS!
WEIGHING 700 POUNDS!
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This latest and GREATEST wonder may be seen at all hours of the day and evening. She is the LARGEST WOMAN LIVING!

The inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America; the Happy Family, &c., all to be seen as usual.

The Immense Halls of Curiosities are thronged with delighted visitors every day and night. On ANY and every day the visitor will find a dollar's worth of instruction and amusement, for only 25 cents. Novelty is heaped on novelty, and numerous curiosities and attractions are being added daily.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

Who would wish to go FREE when they can be INDEPENDENT and see and hear so much for only 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE HUGUENOTS.
Lessee and Sole Director..........B. Ullman
Admission—One Dollar to All Parts.
Reserved Seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location; Family Circle 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents.
The sale of seats commences this morning at the three ticket offices.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,) MARCH 15, at 7½ o'clock,
Doors open at 6¾.
Fourth night of Meyerbeer's
HUGUENOTS.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The "Huguenots" has three times filled the Academy and has produced that sensation to which a composition of such magnitude is entitled. The public have had ample opportunity to convince themselves that the large promises held out before its production have been strictly fulfilled.

The HUGUENOTS will be succeeded by Mr. Fry's LEONORA, after which the Opera will close in consequence of the concerts of
MONSIEUR MUSARD,
Whose speedy arrival, as well as that of his celebrated solo players, is daily expected.
This Evening—Fourth Night of
THE HUGUENOTS.
FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
painted by Allegri and Calyo.
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings. They will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.
A MISE-EN SCENE
fully equalling that of the most celebrated European Opera House, supported by 200 supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.
ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS.
A CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED.
ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
The principal *rôles* by
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROCCO,
PIKANESER, BEUTLER, OEHRLEIN, DUBREUL,
AND CARL FORMES.
On WEDNESDAY—Fifth night of
THE HUGUENOTS,
For which the sale of seats commences TO-MORROW, (Tuesday.)

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREAT TRIUMPH OF JESSIE BROWN.
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, representing the arrival of
GENERAL HAVELOCK.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
as Jessie Brown, in the great original play, in three acts, founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who appears as Nena Sahib.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
will be performed the new and original drama in three acts,
JESSIE BROWN;
Or, The Relief of Lucknow.
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."
New scenery by Messrs. Riviere and Isherwood.
The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bittoor....Mr. D. Bourcicault.
Achmet, his Valkeel..........Mr. Grosvenor.
Randal McGregor, Capt. in the 78th Highlanders..........Mr. Lester.
Geordie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment..........Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment..........Mr. Blake.
Sweenie, private 32d Regiment......Mr. T. B. Johnston.
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment..........Mr. Sloan.
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment,
Soubadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Hookahburdar, Ferozhes, and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell..........Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children....Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant..........Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice..........Mrs. Allen.
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS,
with which this intensely interesting and exciting drama concludes, arouses the audience to the greatest enthusiasm. This scene has been called for twice and thrice each night, amidst an excitement never equalled.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall..........Sole Lessee
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company,
MONDAY EVENING, March 15,
THE NENA SAHIB; Or THE DEMON OF CAWNPORE.
Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bittoor..........Mr. J. Canoll
Captain Montgomery..........Mr. J. J. Prior.
Mrs. Montgomery..........Mrs. J. J. Prior
The performances will commence with grand Acts in the Arena by all the Equestrians.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, March 15, 1858,
Will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, the celebrated tragedy entitled
KING LEAR.
King Lear..........Mr. McKean Buchanan
To be followed by
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.
To conclude with the farce entitled
STATE SECRETS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence THIS EVENING with the new drama of
JESSIE BROWN; Or, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.
Donald Leslie..........Mr. J. H. Allen
To be followed by the Drama of
BEN BOLT.
To conclude with the Comic Drama of
MILLY, THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

CRYSTAL PALACE MONSTER SOIREE.—Military Companies, Societies, Clubs, &c., &c., intending to use their banners, flags, insignia, arms, emblems, &c., &c., in decorating the Crystal Palace for the 8th of April, will please report to the Executive Committee at their office, No. 566 Broadway, where a diagram of the Palace may be seen.

LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Tickets of admission to the Grand Fancy Dress, Military and Civic Soiree, April 8, at the Crystal Palace, in which the Liederkranz Society are expected to participate, are now ready. Price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman; ladies' single tickets $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

COLOSSAL FETE—CRYSTAL PALACE.—ALL persons wishing to contract for furnishing supper, hat-room accommodations, stands for confectionery, gloves, bouquets, &c., must apply to the members of the Executive Committee, at their office, No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.—PARTIES WISHing to hire stands for the sale of different articles at the Palace, on the evening of April 8, can do so by applying at the office of the Executive Committee, No. 566 Broadway. Price of Stands $10 each. The choice of places will be given in rotation, as applied for.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
[illegible]
GRAND [illegible] OF AMERICAN TALENT.
[illegible] EVENING [illegible]
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
will be presented [illegible]
THE FLOWER OF THE FOREST.
A GIPSEY STORY.
[illegible]
New scenery by Hawthorne; [illegible]
No other place will be [illegible]
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—[illegible] Tickets of admission to the Grand [illegible] Knights Templars, at the Crystal Palace, [illegible] ready. Price $2 for a [illegible] gentleman; ladies' single tickets, $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

ODD FELLOWS' REUNION.—CRYSTAL PALACE, APRIL 8.—Tickets of admission to the [illegible] gathering of Odd Fellows, now ready. [illegible] for a lady and gentleman. [illegible] Office No. 566 Broadway.

GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.—TICKETS of admission to Crystal Palace [illegible] price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Single tickets, $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of [illegible]) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. [illegible], No. 633 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Newport family,)
is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. [illegible] Broadway.
[illegible]
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, [illegible]

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY.
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Saints, &c., and [illegible] the price of admission. Open day and evening, [illegible] Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MASTERPIECE OF [illegible]. Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the [illegible] Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.—FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP.—A collection of fine Paintings, [illegible] great national subject of "Washington [illegible] the Siege of Yorktown," which has [illegible] in this country, and which would be very [illegible] some military armory or club. Inquire [illegible] 2 till 5 o'clock, at Mr. LEGRAND'S [illegible] way.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—At the [illegible] Institute, [illegible] course of four lectures will be delivered [illegible] each week, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Prof. [illegible] Director of the French Institute for Young [illegible] No. 48 East 24th-st.
SUBJECTS.
March 18 [illegible]
March 25 [illegible]
April 1 [illegible]
April 8 [illegible]
Course tickets, $1 50; single tickets, [illegible] had at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and [illegible] No. 763 Broadway.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The ninth lecture of the series will be [illegible] GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., at the Society's [illegible] Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., [illegible] Evening, March 16, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] 50 cents; may be obtained at [illegible] 148 Broadway; T. J. Crowen's, No. [illegible] the Library. The number of tickets to [illegible] to 600. [illegible] Chairman of Lecture Committee.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 326, 328, 330 and 332 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets [illegible]
Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

A FOUR ROUND-CORNERED, POWERFUL TONED 7½-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.—One of the [illegible] instruments in the United States; finished [illegible] magnificent open carved work on the legs, [illegible] of double carved work [illegible] the whole finished throughout [illegible] rarely to be found, and in tone is powerful [illegible] which can be fully tested; plate and [illegible] with real pearl fountain, [illegible] finished in the style of Louis XIV., made [illegible] most celebrated City makers, and warranted [illegible] years. This is a rare chance to purchase [illegible] and extra magnificent piano [illegible] Cost $800; price $375. [illegible] 40th-st., for four days, from 9 A. M. [illegible] A bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser [illegible] be boxed in the best manner for shipping [illegible].

AUCTION-PRICE FOR AN ELEGANT 7-octave piano-forte, entirely new, [illegible] way makers, fully warranted, [illegible] if desired; is beautifully and richly finished [illegible] and of most superb tone; cost $300, will [illegible] $225, if applied for immediately, at No. [illegible] st., near Front, Brooklyn, five minutes' [illegible] or Catharine-st. Ferry. N. B.—This is [illegible] gain to be found.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE and varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $50, $60, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, [illegible] at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior [illegible] own manufacture, fully warranted. [illegible] for a short time only. [illegible] Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 9th-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos at reduced prices. [illegible] New-York Pianos, 7 octaves, fully [illegible] to $225, cash. A 6¾-octave Rosewood [illegible] Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. [illegible] RY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st. [illegible].

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. [illegible] & SONS, No. 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at extremely low prices for cash. Second-hand pianos at bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Also music at half-price, at the piano agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

$210.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte; round corners; carved desk; made by the best City makers, [illegible] will be given; cost $400 [illegible] all round for strength; [illegible] of music; with elegant stool. Apply at No. [illegible].

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, elegant case, [illegible] one of the best makers and warranted; [illegible] months, and in perfect order; cost $[illegible] great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. [illegible].

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

MUSICAL.—No. 469 BROADWAY.—CHAMBERS & ATHERTON offer some great bargains in [illegible] piano-fortes of superior tone, fully warranted. Also, a large and popular stock of sheet Music. Pianos tuned and repaired at the shortest notice.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let [illegible] installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, 330 and 332 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, [illegible].

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CAMPBELL'S manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
A Pamphlet of full information sent free [illegible].

PATENT AGENCY OF MUNN & CO.,
No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.
Through this Agency Letters Patent are secured for new improvements in the United States and European countries with the utmost dispatch and upon moderate terms. Printed instructions furnished [illegible]. MUNN & CO., have offices in Washington opposite the Patent Office; also in London, Paris and Brussels. Inventors are invited to either call and have their inventions examined, or to send sketches and descriptions. All such communications confidentially regarded.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—[illegible] DOLLARS a year; [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies [illegible] TWENTY DOLLARS. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

[illegible]—ITALIAN [illegible]

[illegible] Broadway and Broome—[illegible]

[illegible] THEATRE, Broadway—NENA SAHIB—[illegible]

[illegible] THEATRE—THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

[illegible] NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—[illegible]—MILLY, THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—KING LEAR—[illegible]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN—Evening—[illegible]

Mails close at Post-Office.

[illegible] Albany, Buffalo and Canada .... 3½ P. M.

[illegible] .... 5¼ A. M.

Western Mail and Erie Railroad .... 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

[illegible] Western Ohio .... 7 A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

[illegible] .... 6¼ A. M. and 3 P. M.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

[illegible] leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17

The Kangaroo leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, Mr. [illegible] of Ohio spoke on the Northern side of the [illegible] question, defending the North from the charge of aggression, and asserting that on the other hand the South committed great aggressions [illegible] of Texas, the Fugitive Slave law, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He replied to Mr. HAMMOND, and defended the [illegible] of the North from the Carolina [illegible] that they are slaves. A discussion [illegible] personalities, then arose, in which [illegible] BIGLER, WILSON, BRODERICK and [illegible] on the question whether the Enabling [illegible] by Mr. DOUGLAS did or did not [illegible] contain a clause providing for a [illegible] Constitution to the people, [illegible] alleged to have been [illegible] Mr. DOUGLAS' house in a consultation [illegible] the Committee on Territories. [illegible] in his seat, and the subject [illegible] he should be present, when it is [illegible] contradict the statement of Mr. [illegible] The Senate adjourned till to-day. The House was not in session on Saturday.

[illegible] has gained currency in some quarters [illegible] Senator DOUGLAS intended soon to [illegible] in Congress. This is emphatically [illegible] Mr. DOUGLAS himself, who denounces [illegible] without foundation, and asserts that he intends to fight the battle [illegible] to the end, and that [illegible] him from the position which [illegible] Mr. DOUGLAS has been confined to [illegible] by sickness, but expects [illegible] in the Senate this week.

[illegible] Senate, yesterday, a favorable report [illegible] on the proposition to call a Convention [illegible] amend the State Constitution—a [illegible] at the next general election. In [illegible] bill was introduced by Mr. BEACH [illegible] in murder trials, the Jury under [illegible] may find a verdict of murder in the second degree, the punishment to be imprisonment for life. The bill also provides that a verdict by five-sixths of a Jury shall be received. Mr. DAVIS introduced his bill providing for the formation of a Board of Inspectors, to be formed [illegible] and the executive officers of villages, and to consist of competent chemists [illegible] to regulate the qualities of malt and [illegible] liquors. A bill, introduced by Mr. [illegible] the commission of the auctioneers of [illegible] amounting to less than $2,000.

[illegible] FRANCIS P. MCFARLAND was yesterday [illegible] the Roman Catholic Bishop of [illegible] the diocese comprising the States of [illegible] and Rhode Island. This was the [illegible] of a Catholic Bishop in the [illegible] occasion was one of unusual pomp [illegible]

[illegible] Admiral and his suite received the [illegible] in the way of municipal hospitality, [illegible] when they visited, by invitation, the [illegible] Blackwell's and Randall's Islands [illegible] charge of the Ten Governors. They [illegible] by Mayor TIEMANN, a large [illegible] Councilmen, and other City [illegible] the number to a respectable [illegible]. The prospect of a good dinner [illegible] upon the Island is supposed [illegible] slightly for the great increase in the [illegible] and zeal of those who seized upon this [illegible] to manifest their respect for the [illegible]. The party was received at the various [illegible] by the officers with every mark of [illegible] and respect, and the day was spent in the [illegible] of the Penitentiary, Almshouse, [illegible] hospitals and other objects of interest [illegible]. Mr. OSCANYAN personally explained to the Admiral the design of each institution, with such facts as were communicated by the officers concerning their working and condition, in all of which the PASHA manifested great interest. After partaking of a substantial dinner the [illegible] to the City well pleased with the [illegible] leave the City to-day for Washington.

[illegible] afternoon, the Mayor's Squad [illegible] on the gambling place over [illegible] store, No. 214 Broadway, and arrested [illegible] they found betting against [illegible] all taken to the Second Precinct [illegible], where Judge WELSH held [illegible] of the place to bail in $1,000 each, and let the [illegible] off with a reprimand. BROTHERSON, the Pacific Bank defaulter, is said to have been a frequent visitor at this place, and to have lost there, in "bucking against faro," considerable [illegible].

The Mayor's Police have got on the track of a swindling lottery agency, which has been receiving from 30 to 40 letters a day from all sections of the country, inclosing various sums of money for lottery tickets. Two batches of these letters have [illegible] from the Post-Office and opened by the Mayor. Those containing money were forwarded to the Post-Office Department to be returned to [illegible] owners. Three arrests have been made, and it [illegible] that more will be made to-day.

A [illegible] of drunken rowdies got into an altercation [illegible] evening, in a low drinking saloon in Canal-street, near West Broadway. As the barkeeper [illegible] a revolver at one of them in the street, [illegible] accidentally his Ex-Alderman ISAAC H. [illegible] of Brooklyn, in the right arm, shattering [illegible] completely that it is feared amputation [illegible] necessary. The rowdies—some Short [illegible]—escaped. MARK JOHNSON, the bar-keeper, and JOHN HORTON, the proprietor, were arrested. The Ex-Alderman, as he was [illegible] his way to church, in company with [illegible].

On Saturday the appeal from Judge PIERREPONT's decision, vacating the order for examination of FERNANDO WOOD, was argued at the General Term of the Superior Court. The action is brought for [illegible] battery, by one of the Metropolitan [illegible] in the riots of 7th of June last.

[illegible] of Ohio, delivered an address [illegible] on behalf of the Sunday School [illegible] and libraries at the West, last evening, at Dr. CHEEVER's Church, Union-square. The progress of the missionary work at the West has been very encouraging during the last year.

The most remarkable feature in the General Markets on Saturday was the unusual activity in Cotton, the reported sales of which reached 6,000 bales, including some 4,500 bales in transitu. Prices did not vary much. Flour and Corn were [illegible], and Provisions were moderately [illegible] at essentially unchanged rates. Rio Coffee, [illegible] Sugar, foreign Molasses, and Rice [illegible] at full prices. Freights were moderately active, with 553 vessels of all classes in port.

A Glimpse of Light in France.

The Emperor NAPOLEON III. is very fond of quoting the sentiments and the language of his illustrious Uncle. He habitually refers his policy to the counsels, and affects to govern his conduct by the example of the modern CHARLEMAGNE; and he has justified every successive step which he has taken towards the giddy height which he now occupies, by a retrospective glance towards the ascent up which the student of Brienne climbed steadily and boldly to the mastery of Europe. But there is one maxim of the great Emperor which he seems, of late, to have somewhat forgotten; and it is this: "March at the head of the ideas of your country," said NAPOLEON I., "and they will distance you—march abreast with them, and they will overlook you—march against them, and they will crush you." In his domestic policy, the Third NAPOLEON for a long time led the van of the material development of French interests and the wealth of France acquiesced in his sovereignty; in his foreign policy he boldly allied himself to the one great commercial power whose support and friendship guaranteed the peace, and in the peace the prosperity of Western Europe, daring with her the risks of a great war in the East, to secure the commercial rights and the commercial supremacy of the West, with such a command of moral influence in Central Europe as should make dynastic wars and intestine revolutions alike impossible; and the wealth of France perceiving the drift of his design, still acquiesced in his sovereignty. Dizzy with the triumphs of a policy so acceptable to France and to Europe, the new Emperor *seems at last to have forgotten the sage* precept of his predecessor, and overlooking the stern assertion of forty years of French history, that individual liberty within the limits of the law had become a necessity to the intellect of France, he has now apparently set himself against the current of his time, and is endeavoring by military force, and by repressive legislation, to crush out the last vestiges of individual freedom in the Empire. He has silenced the Press—he has intimidated the oratory of the nation—but in the very bosom of his own *Corps Legislatif*, warning voices have been raised, to predict the dangers which await him, if he perseveres in this new career.

In the discussion of the new penal law proposed by the French Ministry, for the repression of seditious manœuvres, several speeches were made by men of grave and conservative views, strongly condemnatory of the practical "terrorism" which would be established in France by the passage of a bill which would put it within the power of the agents of the Government to arrest and punish Frenchmen of every class, in the most summary manner, for any expressions of disapprobation, uttered in the most innocent language, and in reference to any measure, of whatever character, which the Government might think proper to adopt;—which would subject Frenchmen, furthermore, to trial for alleged political offences, before tribunals far removed from their homes—and which was practically so retrospective in its character that no man could feel himself safe who had ever criticized, in fact or theory, the actual establishment of power in France. The Marquis D'ANDELARRE used to this effect the strongest and saddest language; and M. EMILE OLLIVIER declared that it would be henceforth unsafe for a man to talk with or to write to the members of his own family. M. PLICHON stated, with great force, the serious consequences which might follow from irritating beyond endurance the real "enemies of society," whose lives would be made comparatively worthless to them by the perpetual persecution of the Government officers, and who, in despair of ever being allowed to subside into quiet and decent citizens, would be driven by despair into conspiracy and political crime; and the Marquis DE TALHOUET complained earnestly of the disproportion established by the new law between certain offences and their punishment.

These members of a body selected under the operation of his own *régime* spoke to the Emperor in the name of the ideas of the age, and no one knows better than he that they did so. The obsequious majority by which their salutary protests were overborne are the worst enemies of his throne and of his family; they are the Graniers de Cassagnac and the Riches whom NAPOLEON III. must despise personally as his vulgar and shortsighted adherents of a day, his butterfly friends swarming about him in the sunshine only, to desert him in the storm, whenever the storm shall arise. By which of these parties will he be governed? Or if he shall accept the wiser counsel, is it not now too late to undo the mischief which a few weeks of vacillating intemperance have done. These are questions in which the whole world has a vivid interest, for until they are satisfactorily answered, the future of Europe and the stable progress of the relations of mankind tremble in a balance which the hand of a single fortunate assassin may at any moment overset. But it is a sign of hope for France herself, that even in these dark and uncertain days of imperial bewilderment, men can be found in a body like the *Corps Legislatif* to lift their voices against the consummation of measures which are alienating from the Government of France the sympathy and the moral support of the whole Western world, and of all that is truly powerful, because truly enlightened, within the borders of France herself.

THE ASSEMBLED WISDOM.—No very deep impression is effected upon the public mind of the Empire State by the hundred and sixty gentlemen assembled in Albany for legislative purposes. Certain interests indeed turn their eyes to the Capital, some with apprehension, others it may be with hope, but few with veneration. Railroad Companies, for example, await with anxiety the result of the Bill to toll their freight. Gas Companies, for another example, are in fear of interference with their hitherto inviolate, if not unquestioned, procedure. Banks have nothing to dread, for the currency is a question too intricate and involving too much labor to be taken up by the Albany lawgivers during the hundred days. Besides, the crisis is over, and it is with the conscript fathers as with their civic family—the great difficulty is not any defect of quality in the circulating medium so much as its scarcity in their own pockets.

Sixty-eight days of the constitutional hundred have gone. As yet only one leading measure is regarded as certain to pass. We refer to the prohibition of free passes. And if the Legislature of 1858 should happen to adopt no other act of general importance will not that body have at least an average sort of claim to immortality? If the free pass prohibition does not save the State, pray what can? The advantages to accrue from compelling railroad companies to charge for all tickets except the few given to paupers must be indescribable. Next Winter we shall look for a law obliging merchants to charge for their goods butchers for their beef, &c. The fact that human selfishness requires legislative prompting, shows the millenium to be impending.

The Kansas Reports.

Recent proceedings at Washington afford a striking illustration of the relations of the Press to the organized legislative bodies of the country. There has been a sharp struggle carried on by the Kansas Committee of Thirteen in the House, of which the object was the submission of the Majority Report. This was resisted, and the reception of the report virtually refused by the House, on the ground that the Committee had evaded the duty assigned to it. But, in spite of this refusal, Mr. STEPHENS, on behalf of the majority, sends the report to the press, and thus brings it before the country:—and his example is forthwith imitated by the minority, who send their report also to the newspapers. The public is thus in possession of both documents, while a *tremendous fight is still pending* in the House of Representatives, as to whether either of them shall be received! The decision, of course, thus becomes a matter of very little consequence.

The reports themselves are of very trifling *importance. That of the majority is simply a* repetition of the stereotyped casuistry by which the Lecompton Constitution has been urged upon the adoption of Congress. That of the minority is merely a protest against the other, accompanied by a detail of facts to prove that the majority of the Committee positively and obstinately refused to enter upon the inquiry ordered by the House. Neither of them throws the least light upon the Kansas question, or will afford the least aid to action upon that subject.

The history of this Committee exhibits in a striking light the absolute ascendency which party passion has acquired over legislative propriety. The President recommended the immediate adoption by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution. The House of Representatives referred this recommendation to a Select Committee of *thirteen*, for the special and clearly-defined purpose of ascertaining, by authentic and reliable evidence, whether that Constitution represented the sentiments of the People of Kansas, and whether a majority of them *desired* admission into the Union under its provisions. The House refused to send it to the Standing Committee on Territories, because a majority of that Committee was known to be hostile to the inquiry. It was ordered to a *Special* Committee, for the express purpose of being placed in hands friendly to the object. Yet the Speaker of the House, in appointing the Committee, deliberately gave the control of it to the *opponents* of the inquiry! A more distinct insult to the House could scarcely be conceived. The Speaker used his power as presiding officer to defeat the specific object for which the House had acted. In any body of men where party feeling did not override all self-respect, the Speaker would forthwith have been impeached for so gross and unpardonable a breach of parliamentary law and of ordinary propriety. But the House waive all considerations of self-respect, and the whole contest continues to be one for party ascendency. Every friend of the Lecompton Constitution excuses and forgives this insult to the House, because it promises advantage to his party.

The Committee thus appointed refuse to make the inquiry ordered by Congress. And they, too, are sustained in this gross contempt of the body which appointed them, by the party on whose behalf they are acting. Instead of the facts which were called for, they submit a long argument to prove that no facts are needed. They insist that Congress shall act blindly and ignorantly upon one of the most vital questions ever submitted to its action.

To-day the contest will be renewed in Congress over the reception of these reports. As the country, however, is already in possession of them, it is a matter of only formal consequence how it may be decided.

Tolling Railroads.

The subject of imposing canal tolls upon railroads, which has been more or less discussed for several years, is now placed before the Senate in the form of a bill from the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Canals, Hon. H. J. SROW, of Niagara County. Strong influences will be brought to bear against the bill, and its final passage cannot be regarded as probable. Yet as it is possible, and as its effect would be highly injurious, the measure ought not to be overlooked.

That the imposition of tolls upon railroads as a general rule is wrong, is, we believe, admitted even by the advocates of the bill. Indeed there would seem to be no room for dispute on this point. The Canal could scarcely be a public benefit if the people were compelled to use it to the exclusion of all other modes of conveyance, which their interests or fancy might incline them to prefer. Business must be drawn to that channel by the advantages it offers, and not by the force of penal enactments. If the millers, merchants and agriculturists of the West and of our own State find railroad transportation more agreeable to them, it would be manifest injustice in the State to tax them for the indulgence of this preference. Railroads, although doing business under charters, are built by private capital, and should no more be saddled with State tolls than any private conveyance used by the people of the State.

But while admitting the general impolicy of tolling railroads, the friends of the project claim that an exceptional emergency justifies and demands the act. For some years the canal revenues have fallen off, and the deficiency is attributed, in large part, to railroad competition. In view of these premises it is concluded that in order to pay off the State debt without resort to increased taxation, the railroads should be taxed; and the tax-payers are expected to lean toward a scheme which draws revenue from railroad companies instead of extracting it from their own pockets. It is in fact this consideration which gives to the measure whatever of strength it possesses.

But on a fair examination the argument in favor of the bill will be found fallacious. Not only so; the measure, if realized, will prove in a high degree mischievous. In the first place it is short-sighted to base legislation which vitally affects great business interests upon the exigencies of any single occasion; and secondly, the proposed policy will seriously diminish the carrying trade of the State, by driving it to channels on both sides of us. Although for a few years past there has been a falling off of tolls, the time is not distant when a revenue will be derived from that source equal to the product of the most favored years. There is nothing in the history of our public works to raise a doubt as to their future prosperity; and those who have studied this subject must feel the greatest confidence in their eventual triumph over all competition. Railroads have been for the last three years carrying freight at a loss, for the purpose of swelling their gross receipts. This is a game which cannot be permanent.

Besides, it is impossible that the mass of heavy freight, such as wheat and corn in bulk, flour, timber, boards, shingles, &c., should reach the seaboard in cars. The number of daily freight trains which the best appointed roads can run is small. A single canal-boat carries thirteen hundred barrels of flour, enough to load two trains. The idea that the vast grain produce of the West can be taken from the canal by railroads is preposterous. There will eventually be business enough for both; and the true policy is to leave every avenue as free as possible between the interior and the tide water. *But it is by no means impossible* by an illiberal course to drive much of the trade legitimately ours to seek the seaboard through Canada, Pennsylvania and Maryland. By grasping too much the State may lose instead of gaining, and thus, while the Treasury is not benefited, but the reverse, a heavy injury may be inflicted upon the business community.

Wikoff versus Bennett.

The thrice-illustrious Chevalier WIKOFF, of Terpsichorean, diplomatic and matrimonial renown, is now, for the comfort of his country and the preservation of the peace of Europe, present in the city of Paris, where he is busily occupied in cementing afresh the somewhat shattered ties of the Anglo-French alliance. He looks with comparative indifference upon the fall of PALMERSTON, for whatever the merits of the "spirited foreign minister" may have been in the earlier days of his intercourse with WIKOFF at Broadlands, they were quite obliterated by the great blunders which he committed in treating with our mysterious American Cagliostro at the very moment when his services were becoming truly valuable. That PALMERSTON should have tipped himself over in his anxiety to prop the shaken throne of his imperial ally will not have surprised those who remember that he broke three successive appointments with WIKOFF at the Foreign Office in Downing-street. The Earl of MALMESBURY, it may be assumed, will profit in this respect as in others by the faults of his predecessor, for he too enjoys the friendship of the ubiquitous Chevalier, who is at this moment, perhaps, assisting him to draw up a new Conspiracy bill, which shall satisfy France without offending England. The gravity of his European concerns, however, we see—and we see it with pleasure—does not prevent our Chevalier from attending to the interests of his own country in foreign parts. In the Paris *Constitutionnel*, of Feb. 24, we find a letter from our great compatriot, who is editorially and most inadequately described under the unembroidered title of "an American citizen," in which the Chevalier takes the *Courrier des Etats Unis* to task for charging Mr. BUCHANAN with complicity in the designs of General WALKER. The *Constitutionnel* had reproduced the allegations of the *Courrier* with comments of its own by no means flattering to the character of President BUCHANAN, and the Chevalier of course takes up the cudgels in defence of his Presidential friend. We make no apology for translating the whole of the remarkable document addressed by the Chevalier to the *Constitutionnel*, for the interest which attaches to it, both as a piece of composition and as a chapter of contemporaneous history, is altogether peculiar. It is written, as our readers will see, in a tone of grave and subdued earnestness worthy of a Menschikoff dispatch, and it is admirably calculated to impress Imperial France with a becoming reverence for the nation which can produce a BUCHANAN to act and a WIKOFF to defend his action.

It will interest Americans also as an illumination of the domestic politics of the White House. They will no longer be astonished that the Republic should lead the policy of the world, when they see how wisely confidential are the relations of the Chief of the State with men of universal information and of world-wide connections like WIKOFF. WIKOFF "happens in" upon the President just after breakfast, and makes "appointments" with the elect of several millions of freemen for nine in the evening, after the Cabinet dinner has been wholesomely digested, and the Presidential mind, delivered from the incubus of office-seekers, lobbyers and the whole race of metropolitan bores, can address itself freely to the contemplation of human affairs, and to the regulation of the interests of a continent. WIKOFF also "ventures" a great deal—ventures more indeed than might have come to a successful issue with obdurate spinsters or aristocratic red-tapists; but the Presidential liberality crowns these bold enterprises of a patriotic intellect with honorable success, and WIKOFF learns from the lips most fit to speak it, that the Executive is clear of all connivance with fillibusters and their schemes. Observe the wisdom of this confidence. Months elapse, and rumors, gathering strength as they pass unchallenged from Mobile and Nashville to New-York, are transmitted to Europe, which impugn the good faith of our Government in the fillibustering question. Had WIKOFF been rebuffed by Mr. BUCHANAN, what would have become of us? NAPOLEON would have doubted us, MALMESBURY would have distrusted us, and even the dejected PALMERSTON might have sneered at us. But WIKOFF was trusted, and WIKOFF repays trust with truth and loyal valor. He writes his letter and the President is safe. Safe!—but at what a cost! For what becomes of the faithful BENNETT and the confidential *Herald*? WIKOFF has long been held to be the better spirit, the informing *afflatus*, the male Egeria of the *Herald*, and by faith in him the sage of the Satanic had been led to declare at various times, that "all was right" between WALKER and Washington—that however the heathen might rage, and whatever vain things Europe might imagine, WALKER would be victorious in Nicaragua, and the Administration would profit by his victory to make of Central America a new Anglo-Saxon Eden. What can now be said on all these matters? Disowned and repudiated by WIKOFF, where shall the prophetic Highlander take refuge for affirmation of his political second sight? And between WIKOFF and BENNETT whom will Mr. BUCHANAN choose? The country—let us be forgiven for the use of a locution which has lost something of its freshness, if not all of its force—the country pauses for a reply.

The Gas Question.

There is a general distrust on the part of the community in the measurement of gas furnished by the two companies which have the practical monopoly of this article. The companies have from time to time furnished explanations and published statements upon the subject, but they have not had the effect of reassuring the public mind. Almost every consumer of gas has some incident within the range of his own experience to prove that the metres are unreliable,—that the quality of the gas has been deteriorated, or that some other abuse is *systematically practiced* by the company. There is a very general complaint of the rule which requires a deposit in advance, *as security for the payment of gas-bills*, and a still louder complaint of the rent charged for the use of the metres,—when the Company is really the party by whom they are used.

These complaints may be, as some of them doubtless are, unjust and unreasonable. But they are not likely to be allayed until something is done to remove their cause. Several bills have been introduced into the Assembly for the purpose of putting the Gas Companies of the State under some supervision and control. They differ from each other in many respects—but the leading object of them all is to furnish some authority by which the companies shall be governed and regulated in their supply and measurement of gas. They all agree, we believe, in prohibiting the companies from making any charge for the use of metres, and also from requiring any deposit as security for the payment of bills.

There is danger that, in the zeal for thorough reform, the authors of these bills may go too far,—and may defeat the object at which they aim. The Gas Companies must not be seriously crippled in their action, nor should they be compelled to render more service in the premises than the returns of their business will allow. There are many persons who would complain under any circumstances, and whom it would be impossible to please, even if gas-light were afforded as freely and as cheaply as sun-light. It is not for such persons that legislation is needed. But it is certainly proper that there should be some supervision in this matter,—that there should be some authority to whom both the company and its customers can refer disputed points. Indeed, we believe the Manhattan Company has more than once expressed its desire that a general inspector of gas-metres should be appointed, who could test their accuracy and rectify all errors that may be detected.

We have no doubt that, if the matter is taken up with a proper spirit in the Legislature, a bill may very easily be framed and passed, which will obviate complaints and put the Gas Companies and the Public upon a much more satisfactory footing with regard to each other than that which they have occupied hitherto.

THE SUBMISSION CLAUSE.—An unusually lively scene occurred in the United States Senate on Saturday. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, had been speaking on the Kansas question, and alluded *to the statement made on the 9th of December* last, to the effect that in the original draft of Mr. DOUGLAS' Enabling Act there was a clause providing for submitting the Kansas Constitution to the people, which clause Mr. B. alleged was stricken out at a consultation of the Committee on Territories, held at the house of Mr. DOUGLAS, their Chairman. This called up several Senators, who stated their recollection of the facts. Mr. DOUGLAS himself was not in his seat, being confined to his house by illness. Mr. MASON interposed a statement purporting that such submission clause was contained in Mr. DOUGLAS' bill; that, two months afterwards, Mr. TOOMBS introduced another bill, without a submission clause, which bill was adopted by the Committee and reported to the Senate, thus relieving Mr. DOUGLAS from the insinuated accusation that he had consented to strike out the submission clause from his own bill.

Mr. MASON's relation of facts naturally called up Mr. BIGLER, who replied under no little excitement and agitation, falling back for the support of his assertion upon the impression conveyed to his own mind, upon his personal integrity, and upon the noble character of the State he represented.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. WILSON he was, however, compelled to admit that in a stump speech he had advocated the doctrine of popular submission.

Mr. BRODERICK wished that Mr. DOUGLAS might be sent for to confront Mr. BIGLER, and with a view to this end the subject was laid over till to-day, when it is expected that the Senator from Illinois will reply to the Senator from Pennsylvania in a manner to relieve the controversy of every possible ambiguity and subterfuge.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS—THE RUMOR CONTRADICTED.—There is no foundation for the rumor telegraphed to the Sunday *Herald* that Mr. DOUGLAS was about to resign his seat in the Senate. This statement is distinctly contradicted on the best authority—that of Mr. D. himself. The story had, indeed, very little of the odor of probability about it—though it may have been believed by those who think there must be some truth in whatever is indorsed by telegraph and types.

A GLOOMY PICTURE OF AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—We copy from the Philadelphia *Press* a very striking letter from Washington, written by JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., the editor of that paper, and one of the [illegible] earliest and [illegible] personal friends. [illegible] light, the change [illegible] Democratic Party within the last year, and the disastrous effect of the adoption of the Lecompton test [illegible] fortunes of the Administration.

A Comic [illegible]

A private correspondent in London [illegible] us of a vivacious proceeding on the part [illegible] wags of the Clubs—the Foreign Office [illegible] which may lead to results of the most [illegible] character. Our readers who refresh themselves habitually with the hebdomadal vivacities of Mr. *Punch*, may remember that about three weeks since the [illegible] brought us a most [illegible] pictorial pasquinade of that venerable but [illegible] jester, representing a French Colonel under the appropriate guise of a Gallic cock, flapping his epaulets for wings, and crowing defiance at "perfidious Albion," while in the distance appeared the Emperor NAPOLEON running out of his house with every appearance of concern and crying out: "That horrible bird will arouse all the neighborhood!" This picture, it seems, so intensely delighted the angry young [illegible] of Downing-street, startled by the [illegible] of the *Moniteur* out of their usual [illegible], that they forthwith bought up a large [illegible] of *Punches*, cut out the [illegible] and addressed one, under cover, to every French Colonel in the French army whose name and address were to be found in the Imperial army list at the *Foreign Office*. If the Colonels are wise, the lesson will be useful as well as amusing. If not, we trust the Emperor will not think it necessary immediately to invade the "inviolate island" and blow the tombs of NELSON and WELLINGTON into the air.

Amusements.

Three performances of the "Huguenots" were given last week at the Academy of Music. The houses have steadily increased from the first night, and on Friday reached the highest [illegible]. Every seat was taken, and [illegible] crowded houses—the aisles were filled up with chairs and stools. For to-night all the principal [illegible] have been secured, and there is no doubt [illegible] ance of unusual brilliance will add [illegible] to the imposing massacre of the Huguenots in the last act.

We would suggest to Mr. ULLMAN [illegible] of providing some better means of egress for the crowded audiences which now patronize the opera-house. No house, public or private, is better supplied [illegible] than the Academy, but for some [illegible] they are kept obstinately closed, and [illegible] to fight its way into Irving-place through a [illegible] ing mass of hackmen and [illegible]. The manager should open some of the [illegible] doors on Fourteenth-street.

It has been conceded by the press [illegible] this revival of one of MEYERBEER's best works is in the highest degree creditable to [illegible] the Academy, which [illegible] great country is expected to do such things [illegible] eminently excellent manner. The [illegible] bold one, and every credit is due to Mr. ULLMAN for a deep faith in the liberal [illegible] American people. The great excellence of the scenery and costumes; the powerful [illegible] artists; the strength and excellence of the choral and orchestral forces; these are points which all can understand and enjoy.

A great deal of good will appears to pervade the company, and there is a praiseworthy [illegible] everything in the most complete way. We have seldom listened to a finer performance than that of Friday night. Signor TIBERINI had recovered his voice, and sung with exquisite taste. More than most Italian artists, this gentleman seems to understand the [illegible] rhythms of MEYERBEER's music, and [illegible] fluently and with emphasis. Usually they are as hard as a tough English [illegible]. In the first act, [illegible] Signor TIBERINI is heard to [illegible] latter is very ably supported by Madame [illegible] who in *Valentine's rôle* has [illegible] for her kind of voice. Madame D'ANGRI as the page *Urbani* sings superbly. The public is [illegible] the great merits of this artiste. Her performance in "Semiramide" on Saturday was hailed with enthusiasm by the fortunate few who assembled to hear it. In the "Huguenots" she is splendid. The *rôle* of the Queen is a very important one, and it is one [illegible] a little beyond the strength of Madame [illegible]. But this lady knows how to interpret MEYERBEER's music in its Teutonic [illegible], and certainly makes the most of a small but [illegible] voice. Of FORMES' *Marcel* it is unnecessary to speak. It is a fine dramatic realisation, far superior to [illegible] tion of the character, and [illegible] moderate Protestant feelings.

After the "Huguenots" comes Mr. FRY's "Leonora." All the great artists are in the cast, and the rehearsals we believe are already progressing satisfactorily. With this opera the season will close, and we shall have a series of promenade concerts under the direction of MUSARD, who (with several of his best soloists) is now on his way to this country.

At the theatres we have had no change of consequence. The great success of "Jessie Brown" at Wallack's has provoked imitation, and to-night Mr. PURDY produces a piece with the same title at the National. An Indian drama is also to be produced at the Broadway to-morrow night, called "The Nena Sahib, or the Demon of Cawnpore." At the Bowery another *Ledger* story has been dramatized with success. It is called "The Bride of an Evening." The Bowery adheres to the legitimate, and adds Mr. McKEAN BUCHANAN to its forces. This gentleman appears to-night in *Lear*. Miss LAURA KEENE has discovered a mine of wealth in the old-fashioned [illegible] phi pieces, and having shelved the "Green Bushes," brings out (to-night) "The Flowers of the Forest."

Our friends in Brooklyn must not forget that WOOD & CHRISTY's Minstrels pay them a visit to-night, accompanied by GEORGE HOLLAND. This is one of the best minstrel companies in the world.

SCRAPS MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.—Two excellent concerts were given last week; one by Mr. GUSTAVE SATTER; the other (classical) by Messrs. MASON and THOMAS. Mr. SATTER's concert was intended as an exhibition of his own powers as a pianist, and, as such, was eminently successful. Mr. SATTER claims to be the greatest orchestral player living, and, perhaps, he is entitled to some such distinction. The absolute mastery of the mechanical difficulties of the piano, and a rare faculty for transcribing orchestral works, are alike remarkable. But in these days, when every one can play LISZT's music, something more than manual dexterity is required; and this something (individuality of style) we have not yet been able to detect in Mr. SATTER. It is certain, however, that, as a skillful performer of the most difficult compositions, he is without a rival. It would be dreadful indeed to think of any one doing more than does Mr. SATTER.... The Classical Matinée of MASON & THOMAS was well attended, and out of three pieces on the programme two were novelties. The first of these, SCHUMANN's "Sonata" for piano and violin, is a delicious work full of poetic vigor and fancy. It was excellently played, and will, we trust, be given again. WEBER's trio in D minor (everything was minor in the programme; a mistake) is a dashing composition, with a splendid piano partition, which was ably interpreted by Mr. MASON. BEETHOVEN's Quartet, opus 59, was the remaining item of the programme. Mr. BERGMANN has returned to his post, and is now, as heretofore, the efficient and intellectual violoncello of the quartet.... A new concert hall, called "The Alhambra Palace," has been opened in London. It is capable of accommodating 7,000 persons. That is the sort of room we need in New-York.... Mr. [illegible] play of "Louis XIth," has been revived at the Princess' Theatre, London. It is [illegible] that Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN intend visiting the United States. If they do so, it will be after the expiration of the lease of the Princess' Theatre, somewhere about 1860. SAMUEL LOVER has been getting up a new series of Irish [illegible]. Like his predecessors in the same field, Mr. LOVER has helped himself liberally to the best English tunes and claimed them as Irish.... MAX MARETZEK and company commence an engagement at the Philadelphia Academy of Music to-night. It is rumored that Mr. MARETZEK will give a short season at our Academy, after Mr. ULLMAN's season is over.

Shooting in the Fifth Ward—Effects of Sunday Liquor-Selling and Rowdyism.

[illegible] Smith, of Brooklyn, was shot last evening, while passing through Canal-street, in company with his wife, on their way to church. The ball took effect in his right arm, just above the elbow, and so completely shattered it that amputation will be necessary. The shooting grew out of a bar-room fight. Three Eighth-Ward "Short-Boys," who were in the People's Saloon, in the basement of No. 263 Canal-street, commenced insulting a company of abandoned girls, who were in a private box, eating supper. Mr. Hearon, the landlord, ordered them to leave, but, instead of heeding his request, one of the rowdies seized hold of a large bottle and endeavored to strike Mr. Hearon over the head. Mr. Hearon immediately sent his bar-keeper, Mark Johnson, to call in the police. As soon as the bar-keeper got outside the door, the three rowdies hurried after him. Almost instantly the bar-keeper fired off a pistol, the ball of which hit Mr Smith, as stated above. After firing the pistol, he ran back into the saloon, where he was directly arrested by Officer Parry of the Fifth Ward, who, having heard the report of the pistol, came to the place. The bar-keeper had thrown the pistol in a corner behind the bar. Several other policemen speedily arrived, and arrested Mr. Hearon, the proprietor, to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The short boys in the mean time had made good their escape. Johnson and Mr. Hearon were taken to the Fifth Ward Station House and locked up for the night.

Mr. Smith, after being shot, was placed in a carriage and conveyed to his boarding-house, No. 28 Beach-street, and a physician called to attend him. He says that, as he was passing along the street, two young men came running towards him, and one of them suddenly dodged behind him, while the other discharged his revolver at him, the ball, however, hitting him (Mr. Smith) instead of the person intended. Johnson, the bar-keeper, after his arrest, [illegible] at first that he had been shot, but afterwards confessed to having fired the pistol himself. He says that he fired it in self-defence. The three rowdies had been drinking considerably, but as they are well known, their arrest will doubtless be speedily effected. The present is not the first shooting affair in connection with this saloon. About three months ago a young man was shot there. The place has long been known to the Police as a noted resort for thieves and disorderly characters. An examination will take place to-day.

Sea and Ship News.

Steamers between New-York and Trieste.—A project is said to be on foot, under the direction of Mr. Loosey, the Austrian Consul-General in this City, to establish a line of steamers between New-York and the ports of the Mediterranean, the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company furnishing the capital for the enterprise. If it goes into effect, there will be a main line running between New-York, Madeira, Cadiz, Algiers, Malta, Corfu, and terminating at Trieste, and an auxiliary line, proceeding from Lisbon to Cadiz, connecting there with the steamers from New-York, and then proceeding to Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, Corfu, and also terminating at Trieste, and vice versa, thereby connecting New-York in a direct line with every important port north and south of the Mediterranean, west of Trieste.

The departure of the steamers from New-York will be so timed as to meet the direct India, China, and Australian mail line at Corfu, from Trieste to Alexandria, and New-York will be brought, therefore, in direct communication with the Indian mail steamers of Suez, and mails and passengers may proceed from New-York, without stoppage, as far as Shanghae, Sydney, or the Mauritius.

By the transhipment of mails and passengers at Corfu on board the Austrian Lloyd steamers, a direct communication is also effected between New-York and Greece, the Levant, the ports of the Black Sea, the south of Russia, the mouth of the Danube, Egypt and Asia Minor.

The New-York steamers will arrive in Madeira on the day the British-Brazilian line of steamers reach that port from Southampton. Mails and passengers, therefore, from New-York to the Brazils, the Argentine Confederation, and the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands, may be transhipped at Madeira, and a direct communication be established, by which ten days of time are saved.

At Madeira, the British west coast of Africa, steamers also touch, and mails and passengers may there be transhipped for those ports, putting New-York in direct communication with the ports of that coast.

The consummation of this plan will, it is claimed, open direct communication with seventy-three steamers, sixty-eight of which are already in successful operation, connecting by direct means 10,000 miles of port distances, and eighty-four thriving and populous ports.

City Items.

Marcus Cicero Stanley went before the Recorder on Saturday and purged himself of contempt. He did not appear on Thursday last when summoned to appear as defendant in the lottery examination now pending, and was accordingly held by His Honor on a charge of contempt of Court. On Saturday he made an affidavit, in which he stated that it was not his intention to disregard the subpoena, but that his absence was owing to his having been in search of Counsel to conduct his case. The Recorder expressed himself satisfied, and the charge was dismissed.

The case of Connolly vs. Squires, the Police Captain charged by the Justice with libel, came before the Recorder on Saturday, but Counsel for Captain Squires said he would waive a preliminary examination and suffer the papers to go at once before the Grand Jury.

Within the last fortnight 213 new doctors have taken their degrees in this City as follows: New-York Medical College, 39; College of Physicians and Surgeons, 53; New-York University Medical Department, 127. Total, 213.

Peter Cooper, Esq., is quite sick.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Harrison, from New-Orleans 5th, and Havana 9th inst., with merchandise and passengers to M. O. Roberts, arrived last night. The steamship *Granada*, from Aspinwall, had not arrived at Havana when the *Philadelphia* sailed.

The Mott Property.

New-York, Saturday, March 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: You make a great mistake in regard to Mott, the alleged accomplice of the Union Bank defaulter. The Mott Brothers' last failure was in John-street, and the present Mott resides, not in Thirty-second-street, but in No. 67 West Thirty-seventh-street. The Mott estate, located between Fiftieth and Sixtieth streets, if sold to-morrow under the red flag, would not bring $100,000, much less one million, as you state. Besides, it is subject to a mortgage of $100,000, due by Hopper M. Mott to the late Knickerbocker Bank, in which mortgage all the Motts were united. This document is now in the hands of a lawyer named Hunt, who promised to sell the property this month. There is also a previous mortgage on the property amounting to $8,000, which diminishes the chances for the Union Bank still more. Yours, &c.,

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Brutal Assault Upon a Runner.—Thomas Malone, who is employed as a runner at the Northern Hotel, foot of Cortlandt-street, was shockingly beaten and kicked early on Saturday morning, by David Cox, one of the Short Boys who hails from a crib in Cedar-street. The assault was made in the bar-room of the hotel, and Malone says without provocation; his eyes were blackened and very much swollen, and his face was cut and bruised in a shocking manner. Cox was arrested by Officer Crawford, but, by the interference of Charles Moore and "Soldier Fitz," he escaped, and made his way to Cedar-street, where he was pursued and taken. Complaint was made to the Recorder, but that officer refused to take notice of it, and sent Malone to the Police Magistrate, where he asked for a warrant against Cox for assault with intent to kill.

The Prayer Meetings in Philadelphia.

The following dispatch was read at the Prayer Meetings in the North Dutch Church, on Saturday morning:

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 13—12:15 P. M.

To Mr. W. Wetmore, Fulton-street Meeting:

Jayne's Hall Daily Prayer Meeting is crowded, upwards of 3,000 present; with one mind and heart they glorify our Father in Heaven for the mighty work He is doing in our city and country in the building up of saints, and the conversion of sinners. The Lord hath done great things for us, whence joy to us is brought. May he who holds the seven stars in his right hand, and who walks in the midst of the churches, be with you by his Spirit this day.

Grace, Mercy and Peace be with you.

GEO. H. STEWART, Chairman of Meeting.

Exciting Tragedy at the Alton Penitentiary—A [illegible]

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Springfield (Ill.) on the 9th inst., gives the following particulars of an exciting incident at the Alton Penitentiary: "Yesterday morning," says the writer, "about 6 o'clock, as one of the keepers or guards was going his usual rounds, attending to the prisoners, on opening one of the cells, he was knocked down by the prisoner confined within, who dragged him into the cell, and tied him so as to render him powerless, after which the prisoner closed the door of the cell, and barred or fastened it on the inside by some means, so that it could not be opened from the outside. It also seems that the prisoner had possession of a knife or dirk, with which he threatened to kill the guard, whom he thus had completely at his mercy, if an unconditional pardon and release from prison were not granted him. To prevent his being shot, he stood the guard up before the little "victual hole" in the door of the cell, so as to completely screen himself from a bullet, and swore that if a pardon for himself was not forthcoming, or if an attempt was made to enter the cell, he would plunge his knife into the heart of the guard. Mr. Buckmaster, the warden of the prison, came up here to Springfield on the noon train yesterday, and had a conference with the Governor about the matter, and obtained from him an order for formal papers of pardon, with instructions from the Governor, however, that they were only to be used as a *ruse* to bring about the release of the guard, and that, in no event, the prisoner should be permitted to escape, or derive any benefit therefrom. Mr. Buckmaster returned to Alton on a special train yesterday, at 1 o'clock, and the papers were sent down by mail last night."

Thus the matter rested for some time. The prisoner was rather a young man, named Wm. Lindsey, who had been convicted of larceny at the October term, 1857, of the Champaign County Court, and was a desperate and hardened villain. In a subsequent letter, dated the same day, the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following particulars of the *dénouement*:

"The prisoner, Lindsey, maintained his advantage all yesterday morning, and baffled all outside attempts to shoot him, by keeping the guard, whose name is Crabb, between himself and the little hole in the door of the cell, and which I have also learned to be a small grated aperture, near the top of the door, for ventilating purposes only. About noon, Crabb made some little effort to open the door with his feet, his hands being tied, but was immediately set upon by Lindsey and cut very severely in the hands. During the afternoon the convict stated his plan for escape, or rather the terms upon which he would open the door and release Crabb. He demanded a revolver, to be loaded by himself, a full suit of citizen's dress, a considerable amount of money, and that he should be allowed to drive out of town in a close carriage which should be placed at his disposal, and would take Crabb with him in the carriage, as a hostage for his own safety, until he chose himself to liberate him. All day the guards were on watch to shoot him, but no favorable opportunity occurred, and no active measures were taken against him, for fear he would execute his threat of instantly murdering Crabb. At about eleven o'clock last night one of the guard got a shot at him, but averted his pistol just at the moment of firing, on ascertaining that he had been aiming at Crabb instead of the convict.

At about 10 o'clock to-day some victuals were taken up to the cell for Crabb, the convict having abstained from eating anything, fearing it might contain some drug or poison. As Crabb reached out his hand to take the food, persons on the outside seized him and dragged him out, while Lindsey, the prisoner, followed him up to the door and inflicted several terrible wounds on him with his knife, as he was being taken out, and at about this time four shots were fired into the cell at the prisoner, which ended his further resistance, having killed him as was at the time supposed, but which is since ascertained to have been an error.

I learn authentically, from a private dispatch received this afternoon, that the guard, Crabb, is much worse than was at first ascertained, two of the wounds which he received having penetrated the lungs."

Horrible Murder by a Maniac and Burning of the Corpse.

From the London (C. W.) Free Press.

Yesterday we received intelligence of a murder committed by a railway laborer on a fellow-workman in open day, and under peculiarly shocking circumstances, the body of the unfortunate deceased being hacked with an axe as if it were cordwood! The facts, which we gathered from an eye-witness of the terrible deed, are substantially as follows:

The scene of the bloody tragedy was the railway track of the Grand Trunk, Sarnia Branch, near McFayden's Saw-mill, in the 14th concession, Township of Plympton, County of Lambton. It appears that a number of men were engaged in chopping, being in the employ of a Mr. McLean, a sub-contractor working under Mr. Wier, who holds a large contract from Gzowski & Co., the builders of the road for the Grand Trunk Railway Company. On Thursday morning last, the 4th instant, about 10 A. M., the deceased and a companion were engaged in clearing the bush. Parties of two and three were similarly occupied at distances of from 100 to 200 yards. Martin Jackson, the murdered man, approached to a fire burning near Henry Hardy (the wretched murderer) for the purpose of obtaining a light for his pipe. Hardy was also in company with another man, chopping. On attempting to take a light, Hardy exclaimed, "Leave that fire," and before Jackson could reply, Hardy lifted the axe with which he had been chopping and dealt poor Jackson a terrible blow on the right shoulder. The deceased fell, exclaiming "Murder!"

The words were scarcely uttered before the axe was brought with terrific force on the skull of the deceased, cleaving it. A second, third and fourth succeeded, completely smashing the head, and nearly severing it from the body! Of course Jackson instantly expired. The deed—the work of a few seconds—was witnessed by several men who were working as before described. Hardy then left the spot, walking down the clearing, and approached, axe in hand, Samuel Kingston. When within a hundred yards of Kingston, Hardy hallooed, "Come here, in the name of Christ, come to me," &c. Kingston, who had seen the deed, now ran, Hardy pursuing him with the axe. Kingston, however, warned the other men, and they all stood waiting for Hardy's approach. As he did not come, they left to take counsel what was to be done. In half an hour, the men returned, and found that, in the interval, Hardy had piled cordwood over the corpse, and tried to burn it. The wood was alight when they came up. Meanwhile Hardy went to the house of Mr. McFayden, with his axe in one hand, and the murdered man's handkerchief in the other, and tried to coax him out, crying, "Come out in the name of the children of Israel, and take my hand." McFayden told him to throw away his axe over the fence. McFayden then went out, when Hardy shouted like a maniac, said he was "damned," and invited McFayden to come and see the "monster he had killed in the woods." Hardy then got over the fence and regained his axe, but a man named Timothy Russagie coming up disarmed him of the weapon. The three then went up to the corpse and drew it from the fire, and afterwards coaxed the maniac to the house of Mr. Livingston, some distance off, where he was bound and delivered to the constables.

The wretched man, who was quite mad, and had previously had fits, behaved in an outrageous manner, but was speedily lodged in Sarnia jail. On Saturday last, the Coroner, Dr. T. Johnston, held an inquest over the remains of Martin Jackson, when the above facts were elicited, Dr. Buck making the *post-mortem*. A verdict of "wilful murder" was of course returned, and the murderer committed for trial.

A Fiendish Outrage upon a White Woman—Supposed Murder by a Negro.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 12.

For the last day or two the residents in the neighborhood of Pleasant Ridge, about seven miles from this city, have been in a high state of excitement, caused by the perpetration of one of those fiendish outrages which the press are occasionally called upon to record, and which always thrill the community with a feeling of horror. The case to which we refer is related as follows:

On Wednesday afternoon, a person passing through a field in the neighborhood of Pleasant Ridge, discovered the dead body of a woman lying upon the ground, and bearing the marks of extreme violence. The residents were aroused, and the body was recognized as that of a young woman named Eliza Anderson, the daughter of a working-man residing in the neighborhood. A magistrate was called and a jury impanneled, and a more thorough examination showed the fact that the person of the girl had been most brutally violated, while marks and bruises upon her neck and person indicated that after the commission of the deed she had met with a violent death. The clothes of the woman, as well as the ground in the immediate vicinity, furnished abundant evidence that a severe struggle had taken place between the girl and the fiend who had outraged her person.

From circumstances which an examination developed, suspicion fastened upon a negro named William Sanders, as the perpetrator of the outrage, as he had been seen in company with the girl two or three times during Wednesday forenoon, and he was therefore taken into custody, and brought before Justice Clark for examination. The testimony elicited was deemed sufficient to warrant his commitment upon the charge of murder, and he was therefore brought to the city yesterday afternoon and confined in the County Jail.

The excitement in the neighborhood of Pleasant Ridge was very great, and many persons even went so far as to advocate the lynching of the negro, but more deliberate councils prevailed, and he was handed over to the authorities for examination. The matter will undergo further investigation at once.

A Timely Hint.—Horace Greely has made a partial promise to deliver an address at the next Lafayette County Fair at Connersville, Ind. In his letter, in reply to the invitation, he says:

"You, of course, have already observed what a farce is often made of these agricultural addresses—the great rush to hear at the outset—the indifference and falling off of hearers after a few minutes—and the drowning of the speaker's voice at intervals, by the roaring of other bulls and braying of more loud-voiced, if not more eloquent donkeys! I was completely drowned out at your State Fair, some years back, by a band of music and other brutal noises. Try to help me in this respect, if I go, as I mean to.

HORACE GREELEY."

A POLITICAL PROPHECY.

John W. Forney's Account of the Administration at Washington.

From the Philadelphia Press, March 13.

Washington, Friday, March 12, 1858.

I left Philadelphia on Wednesday on a hurried visit to some friends here, and will return, God willing, by this evening's train, carrying with me this hurried letter, which must take the place of my usual word in the *Press* of to-morrow. What a difference between March, 1857, and March, 1858! I dwell upon it with surprise and grief. One year ago the country was full of content, and at peace with itself. The hearts of all our people beat responsively to a noble inaugural, and the hands of men of all parties were uplifted to support and to strengthen our venerable President. The Democrats were united and joyous, and gazed hopefully into a tranquil and victorious future. The Republicans were dismayed, and new political combinations were abandoned before the prospect of a wise and patriotic policy. Mr. Seward, in the Senate; Mr. Stanton, in the House; Mr. Greeley, in the *Tribune*, instead of preparing new weapons of attack upon the Administration, were turning their thoughts to those substantial questions upon which all men agree in this happy country. Even the Americans, few in number, could see no profit in faction, and were quietly considering their plans. The extreme South, so apt to chafe into a passion, was as calm as a Summer's morning. Conservatism, in its very best sense, had taken possession of the Government. An experienced President, a sure and sagacious Cabinet, a ready Senate in session, and a still more willing House preparing for its new term—these constituted the sterling superstructure of an enduring condition of national prosperity.

And what a change has one year produced? I can hardly believe my senses that I am writing from the Capital of my country, and that my old friend—he to whom I have borne almost filial relations from my boyhood—he to whom I have confided my few hopes and fears—he for whom I dared the frowns of foes, and for whom, during four long years in the lower House of Congress, the patronage in my gift was fearlessly bestowed, and he knows how gladly and how spontaneously, too—I can hardly believe my senses, that this is the city of Washington, and that James Buchanan is President.

What is the aspect now? *One wide Reign of Terror. A test is erected here, like some horrid instrument of torture, upon which Democrats are tried and executed for their opinions.* The work of decapitation has ceased against life-time foes, and is now waged upon old and cherished friends. Men are removed and calumniated, not for being opposed to Democratic principles, but for being too much in favor of them. The humblest clerk, with his little family, who struggles along on his thousand dollars a year, must hide his sentiments or leave his place. *For the bold and upright Democrat who dares to think aloud, there is short shrift.* If he has an office he must be ready for the ominous *cartel* of dismissal on the instant. If he is an independent citizen, he is excluded from the Departments and from the White House like a common leper. An army of spies are on the alert, hunting for victims. Wo to the unguarded gentleman who, in the presence of one of these eager eaves-droppers, may let fall a free opinion. It is at once caught up and carried, with no lack of exaggeration, to the ear of power. If there is on this round globe a race more despised in civilized society than any other, it is the race of *informers*. The noblest invective of the noblest of Irish orators has made them immortally infamous. These mercenaries now hold high service in Washington. I could name several of them from our own State, but I forbear for the honor of Pennsylvania. They glory in their shameless trade. Broken in fortune, reckless of their own fame, laughing at conscience in others and rejecting it for themselves, they swarm here anxious to earn their guilty wages. The most of these creatures, happily, are the men who have pursued and persecuted the President with the same venom which they now display towards those who differ from his Kansas policy.

It is their vocation to make public opinion here against the intrepid sentiment of the people; to bully in the hotels, to infest the rooms of members, to "pump" the new arrivals, to coax the doubtful, to intimidate the weak, to supply false motives for honest differences, to fill the town with rumors of defection among the friends of the right, to flatter power, and to applaud to the echo everything that falls from the lips of greatness. "Sir," said a wise and good man to me on one occasion, several years ago, *the President rarely hears the truth.* He is surrounded with sycophants, who say only what pleases him." How often this profound truth is illustrated! It is said that Frederick the Great—I think Lord Brougham's short sketch of him contains the statement—would sometimes demand of his ministers to talk to him boldly; and when they did he would lose his temper, and beat them for their candor. There are many good, brave men in Washington to-day, who would give their worst of thoughts the worst of words, if they had the chance. But the eye of greatness has no welcome—the ear of greatness no hearing—for such men. If they attempt to speak out, they are turned away, or left standing "alone in their glory." Let me give you the last instance of the way things are done here. One of the best men ever sent from Western Pennsylvania to our State Legislature was Maxwell M'Caslin. His very name was a household word in Washington, Fayette and Greene. Everybody liked him during his long residence in the latter county. Honest, faithful, intelligent and brave, he was a fine specimen of that Scotch-Irish element which has infused so many sterling traits into our Pennsylvania character. Well, Maxwell is not over-rich; and so, after having served his constituents with honor, for many years, he asked for and obtained an Indian Agency in Kansas about two years ago from President Pierce. He had been a Buchanan standard-bearer in Greene County for, I think, some fifteen years, fighting our excellent friend, John L. Dawson, in many a hard contest, when the latter led the Anti-Buchanan column in the West. It was natural that such a man should feel free to speak the truth without fear, especially to save his old chief, Mr. Buchanan, from harm. Maxwell M'Caslin saw the wicked and merciless tyranny in Kansas. His honest nature revolted at it. He saw the man he had labored for about to be damaged by the authors of this bold villainy. What did he do? Did he wait to think of himself? No! Like a man who sees his brother in peril—for Maxwell M'Caslin is about Mr. Buchanan's age—he rushed in to save him. He wrote imploring letters from the Territory, telling the powers here that they were deceived. He begged them to halt in their career. He told them that the people of Kansas never would submit to Lecompton, and that it was cruelty to ask them to submit to it. He appealed to the friends of the President to drive off the vermin from that Territory, who were here besieging power, and deluding and deceiving the Executive. These letters, written in all the ardor of old friendship, and in the credulous belief that no one would question their sincerity—alas! vain hope!—cost him his head. One of them got into the *Press* through Mr. Kincaid, of Greene, now a member of our Legislature. It doomed the writer. On Tuesday last he was removed from his little place, and his successor appointed. I can realize how this act of grace will be received in Greene County, and all along that rebellious frontier. My regret is deep that, by act of mine—by the publication of that unfortunate letter—I should have been the innocent cause of his removal. How he did write, let the following extract from one of his last letters (which cannot injure him *now*) speak to the reader: "If the Lecompton Constitution is adopted, and the election of Jan. 4 is given to the fire eaters under Calhoun, it will not only make a dark day in Kansas, but all over the Union." "If the President had stood his ground with Governor Walker, *amidst the millions of conservative men who would have rallied around him, both North and South*, all would have been *well*. The great and glorious Democracy would have maintained its consistency, and stood upon the pillars of eternal truth and justice." This fatal letter is dated on the 16th of February, and as John Campbell, my Irish neighbor across the way, is not only a first-rate bookseller, (as well as book-reader,) but is also fond of autographs, I will give this letter to him if he will come and get it. "*So much for Buckingham.*"

You will see that I am committing a great imprudence by writing so plainly. I certainly do so with no personal purpose. My frankness may disturb some sensibilities—and may give some greedy and aspiring gentlemen a good chance to help themselves by abuse of me; and, if so, I shall not be sorry. But I claim the right to speak out on this grave subject. I do it more in sorrow than in anger. *I feel that we are on the verge of a frightful abyss;* and in my vocation as an independent journalist, and as one who would to-morrow serve James Buchanan if I felt he was right, with all the ardor of the olden time, silence would be a crime.

But there is a cheerful side to the picture. Yesterday was a bright day for the people. There was a gorgeous sunshine in the sky and on the earth; and Spring seemed to be breaking from the clouds of Winter. There was also a glorious gleam of hope in the House. The great principle of the will of the majority asserted its majesty, and seemed to be strong enough to wrestle with the gigantic influences that have fettered it so long. Those who differ from Mr. Buchanan so regretfully on this issue, and who have been traduced by his flatterers for this difference, felt measurably compensated by this new victory. I heard one of the most gifted of these gallant fellows say last night: "Would it not be a proud satisfaction if 'we few, we happy few, we band of brothers,' could save Mr. Buchanan and the party from this great calamity!"

But I must stop, or you will never get this in to-morrow. J. W. F.

A New Counterfeit.—Two's of the Northampton Bank, of Northampton, Mass., made their appearance in the City on Friday evening. The bill is an imitation of the genuine, and well executed. One person was arrested in the Tenth Ward for offering the bill.

☞ Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ "The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families." —*New-York Times.* Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Rates Reduced. HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway. Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise, via Steamship to Savannah EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, To Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, Columbus, Nashville, Memphis, Mobile, Knoxville. And all the principal places throughout Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED. For further particulars, apply to HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

☞ Cis-Atlantic Claribelle.

BY A. TENNYSON.

Oh, lovelier far than words can tell
Was Claribelle;
Her bosom had a swan-like swell,
Her hair in golden braidings fell,
And at her cottage in the dell—
'Neath limes and oaks embowered well,
Lone lived the beauteous Claribelle
With beauteous pets all round her,
But none to praise her beauty
Or claim her wife-like duty;
For as yet no swain had found her!

At last a lover sought her,
The lovely, lovely Claribelle;
His gay appearance caught her,
And his brilliant manners wrought her
To declare "her father's daughter
In him was mated well."

And how did he so win her,
The haughty, scornful Claribelle!
'Twas thus, as I'm a sinner;
One day when asked to dinner,
(Thin soups, and custards thinner,)
That loveyer he arrayed himself,
Perfumed, and decked, and curled,
In clothes which he had bought from Smith—
First Clothiers of the World!!

Smith Brothers' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Household Furniture.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ The Espenscheid Hat—For the present Spring has, as usual, been indorsed by gentlemen of taste and fashion. Price $3 50. These Hats are guaranteed to be superior to any for which $4 is demanded in Broadway. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ Bartholf's PATENT SEWING-MACHINES, For Tailors, Pant, Vest and Dressmakers, Boot and Shoe Fitters, and general use. Salesroom, No. 489 Broadway, Corner Broome-st.

MARRIED.

Beach—Beach.—In this City, on Friday, March 12, John Beach, M. D., to Clara, second daughter of Wooster Beach, M. D., all of this City.

Burnington—Allerton.—In this City, on Thursday, March 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Richard Cox, William C. Burnington, Jr., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of George W. Allerton, Esq., all of this City.

Mathews—Kenny.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 11, by Friends ceremony, Oliver B. Mathews to Ellen Maxwell, daughter of James F. Kenny.

Hindhaugh—Bashford.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, March 11, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Carter, Mr. William Hindhaugh, of New-York, to Miss Joanna C. Bashford, of Yonkers.

DIED.

Eyre.—In this City, on Sunday, March 14, Mrs. Emma A. Eyre, wife of James Eyre, in the 38th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 179 East 47th st., near 3d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, March 16, at 2 o'clock.

Esquirol.—In this City, on Sunday, March 14, Mr. Francis Esquirol, aged 52 years. The relatives and friends, also the members of Washington Chapter, No. 3, O. U. A., are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Westchester Hotel, corner of Bowery and Broome st.

Price.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 13, Thomson Price, aged 70 years. His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 9th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to the family vault in Marble Cemetery, 2d st.

Steves.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 14, after a short illness, William Steves, an old resident of this City. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 14 Eldridge-st.

Harrison.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 13, Thomas Harrison, in the 57th year of his age, a native of England, and for the last 50 years a resident of this City. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., without further invitation.

Wolfe.—On Friday evening, March 12, after a short illness, Francis W. Wolfe, aged 52 years, one of the founders of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

Story.—In Charston, on Monday, March 8, Caroline C., daughter of J. and M. Story, of this City, aged 19 years 1 month and 2 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 East 12th-st., corner of University-place. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Ketcham.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Friday, March 12, of consumption, Emily Thorburn, youngest daughter of S. A. and Eliza J. Ketcham, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES, Plated Brass and Iron. CHAIN BOLTS, DETECTOR TILL LOCKS, SAFE, STORE and DOOR LOCKS, SECRET SPRING LOCKS, SECRET BOLTS. PORCELAIN, DOOR, SHUTTER, and DRAWER KNOBS, PLAIN WHITE, OR DECORATED, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch-st.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
The lovers of good coffee would appreciate these new and popular machines after being subjected to the mere ghost of coffee, as so many families are by the use of the ordinary boiler or biggin; the secret is, these are so contrived as to retain all the aroma during the process of boiling.
PRICES.
1 quart, $1 50; 1½ quart, $1 75; 2 quart, $2; 3 quart, $2 50; 4 quart, $2 75; 6 quart, $3; 10 quart, $4 50. A liberal discount to the trade. E. P. TORREY, Manufacturers' Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.
Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

GOLD WATCHES AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
Just received, Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers, $50, and all other styles equally low. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is warranted pure. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Sold by druggists generally.

PILES! PILES!—DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.—The proprietor guarantees to cure any case of Piles, either external or internal. Reference will be given to more than one dozen persons in this City, who were confined to their beds, and this article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the Suppository, your money will be returned by the Agent, No. 158 Bowery, Agent for New-York.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.—Use the only genuine CAMPHOR ICE which is manufactured by the sole proprietor, E. V. VONDERSMITH. All others are counterfeits. Copyright secured. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM. AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass. The following Houses are Agents in this City for the sale of these infallible Watches: Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane. Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane. Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane. Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO. IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
We are now prepared to exhibit this newly-invented and valuable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from all persons in want of a sewing machine whose qualities have only to be tried to be duly appreciated. We have opened the commodious rooms No. 469 Broadway for the sale of these machines, and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and decide upon their merits for themselves. HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

J. C. HARGER, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. Desk at this office.

SMALL POX.—THE DREADFUL RAVAGES OF this disease cured by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE. The daughter of Mrs. Abby Moore, No. 154 East 4th-st. For sale at No. 77 Canal-st., and at Druggists'.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF DRY GOODS.
For the benefit of the creditors of G. B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY.
The undersigned, assignees of the effects of the above bankrupt estate, is now selling at reduced prices, to effect the immediate clearance of the whole as directed by the assignees.
The stock comprises, besides other merchandise, an extensive assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
PURE FAMILY LINENS, &c., &c.,
imported expressly for the City retail trade, amongst which are
Rich Dress Silks in plain and fancy styles,
Printed and plain Barèges and Barège Robes,
Poplins, Barège and Challis De Laines,
Printed Lawns and Organdies.
In Linens, are
Fine all-Linen Damask Table Cloths, from 1 yard to 7 yards long.
Damask Napkins and Towels,
Damask Diapers and Sheetings, by the yard.
Also,
Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries and Lace Goods.
The sale is now on at No. 415 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.
TERMS CASH.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AT 8 CENTS! A GREAT BARGAIN!!!
25 cases 4-4 Bleached Cotton Shirtings at 8c., worth 10c. ALSO, Cotton Flannels, Tickings, Sheetings, and Domestic Goods in every variety, MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO., NO. 259 BROADWAY, Opposite the City Hall. Are now receiving and offer at PANIC PRICES FOR CASH, OR APPROVED CREDIT. RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, KID GLOVES, MITTS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c. Also, a large stock of FRENCH FLOWERS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINTZ PRINTS; Paris Brilliantes, printed and in plain colors; Piques, Marseilles, Organdies, Jaconets, Cambrics, and choice Cotton Fabrics, in every variety, for Spring wear. ALSO, Yard-wide ENGLISH PRINTS, Spring styles, at 12½ cts. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NO. 475 BROADWAY. FIRST SPRING EXHIBITION of PARIS BONNETS, HEAD-DRESSES, COIFFURES, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
Ladies are respectfully invited to our first grand opening, which will take place on THURSDAY, THE 18TH INST. As unusual care has been employed to obtain the most recherché articles of the season, we confidently solicit the inspection of ladies, satisfied that, for extent, beauty and variety, our assortment will be found superior to any ever exhibited in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

500 BAREGE FLOUNCED ROBES, at $5—beautiful Spring styles, worth $7 50. AND A full assortment of TISSUE, GRENADINE, BAREGE, and CAMBRIC ROBES, new styles, AT REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

1858. STRAW GOODS. 1858. FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH CHIP FLATS, AND MILLINERY GOODS. At Wholesale for cash, at No. 319 Broadway. HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.

RICH FLOUNCED AND A QUILLE ROBES. Also, Chene Plaid and Bayadere Silks, Brocades, Moire Antiques, and every variety of CHOICE SPRING DRESS SILKS! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING IN THE WORLD. NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents. Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO., Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

SPRING HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, and LACES, in every variety, and at low prices. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE. J. BECK & CO., NO. 326 BROADWAY,
By order of the Assignees, will offer their LARGE RICH STOCK OF DRY GOODS, On Monday, 15th inst., at 9 A. M., and continue for ONE WEEK. GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF THE COST PRICE. RICH SHAWLS, SILKS AND VELVETS, VERY RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Large stock of Linens.
Large stock of White Muslins.
Large stock of Hosiery and Flannel.
Large stock of De laines and Merinos.
Large stock of Mourning Goods.
Large stock of Barège and Prints.
Large stock of Handkerchiefs, &c.
Courvoisier's best kid Gloves at 75 cents per pair.
GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES FAR BELOW COST.
Store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

NECK TIES ONLY. SMITH & BROWER, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS, NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK, would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting of BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES, GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES, YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,) SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS. Also, a complete assortment of COTTON TIES, JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS, SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c. Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold AT THE LOWEST RATES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT. A. T. STEWART & CO. Have received, per recent arrivals, their complete assortment for the SPRING TRADE, consisting of BROCHE LAMPAS, BROCATELLE, SATIN DAMASK, DAMAS AND COTON LAINE, TAPESTRY, &c., &c. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, All of which are offered at greatly reduced prices. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HEALTH, GRACE AND BEAUTY conferred upon the ladies, by wearing DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S NEW EXPANSION SKIRTS, with the ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE, patented April, 1857, which has been decided by the best medical authority to be the most beneficial garment ever introduced for the ladies' use, the weight being only 12 ounces. ALL OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S Celebrated Skirts are stamped with their trade mark, and none are genuine unless so stamped. For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

CARPETINGS. A. T. STEWART & CO. are now offering:
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at 90 cents per yard.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS at ...$1 12½ per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY VELVET at ...$1 25 per yard.
ENGLISH INGRAIN at ...75 cents per yard.
Of the manufacture of John Crossley & Sons, and others, together with a large assortment of OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c. at equally low prices. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MOURNING SILKS FROM AUCTION.
150 pieces Plaid and Stripes, 65 cents.
120 pieces Plaid and Stripes, 75 cents.
150 pieces Black, from 75 cents to $1 25.
Observe, W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Broome.

MOURNING LAWNS. FROM AUCTION. 10 cases fine French Lawns, 1[illegible] cents per yard, at W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING GOODS [illegible]. In advance of the season, [illegible] LOW PRICES. Comprising every description of goods suitable for early Spring wear. 5 lots of STELLA SHAWLS, purchased at auction, to be sold at a small advance on cost. Elegant ROBES A QUILLES, [illegible] entirely new article, in all the desirable colors. 20 different new patterns in SPRING DE LAINES, as low as the panic prices of last Fall. 40 different patterns in LIGHT PRINTS, all new styles, not to be found elsewhere. DOMESTICS by the yard at piece prices. 9-4 extra stout Waltham Sheetings, 20 cents; [illegible] fine pillow-case muslin, 10 cents, &c. TOWELINGS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, &c., at astonishingly low prices. The balance of Fall and Winter goods selling off at an immense reduction from former prices, to make room for Spring purchases. H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. [illegible] Catharine-st., Corner of Monroe-st.

SPRING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Vestings, Linings, and Tailors' Trimmings of every description, RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MOURNING GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open On MONDAY, March 8, A large stock of the above goods, suited to the SPRING TRADE. Added to their usual large stock, will be found every kind of RICH DRESS GOODS, NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. CANAL, corner of Mercer.

SUPERIOR HOTEL AND FAMILY Linens, Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins, Towelings, Table Cloths, &c., &c. FULL SPRING STOCK NOW READY. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NOVELTIES. RECEIVED BY THE EUROPA. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Will open at retail on MONDAY, March 15, A splendid assortment of RICH SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, Comprising the newest styles of the London and Paris markets, all of which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. CANAL, corner Mercer.

CARPETINGS, UPHOLSTERY, Curtain Materials, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Lace Curtains, &c., &c. SPRING ASSORTMENT—CHEAP. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS. Full assortment of new styles now ready, BELOW REGULAR PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will offer, on Monday, March 15, 500 PIECES 4-4 IRISH LINEN, At 25 cents per yard. Also, Great bargains in TABLE DAMASKS, TOWELS, &c. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

COLUMBIAN HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. [illegible] Grand-st. The subscribers have taken the above store, (long known as a dry goods stand,) and are prepared to offer a new and large stock of velvets, tapestry, 3-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, oil-cloths, druggets, rugs, etc., at the lowest cash market price. Goods freely shown. ADAMS & SPENCER.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Have now open a magnificent stock of NEW GOODS, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, embracing every novelty of the season, including large additions received by recent steamers. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WINDOW SHADES. Window Shades can be had at the lowest prices for cash, at the old-established window shade warehouse, No. 126 William-st., between Fulton and John sts. Also, cornices, bands, [illegible], wholesale and retail. N. B.—Store shades put up with neatness and dispatch.

MILLER & DAY, WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS, Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—THIS morning we will open a splendid assortment of richly embroidered lace goods, and muslin window drapery, just received from auction, at a little over half the regular prices. Also, several cheap lots of shirtings and table linens, silks, gloves and embroideries, bought very low. The above are worthy the attention of housekeepers and others. For sale by W. K. PEYTON, No. 260 Bowery.

$2 50 FOR SKELETON STEEL SPRING skirts, with 11 springs made of watch spring steel, the best ever offered; made to order; [illegible]. Crinoline and whalebone skirts for children. French wove corsets $1 a pair. Laces, embroideries, &c. FIRMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST., AND NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST. CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, LATE WM. H. CARY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. In view of the many unexpected [illegible] market, offer at their NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE, TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS Throughout the Union, Their SPRING STOCK, which is UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT, UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT, AND UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS. THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers both FOREIGN AND AMERICAN. To which they add the great advantages of LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS. They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them. They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS, viz.:
PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS,
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS,
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD,
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON,
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

LOST—BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 AND 6 P. M. on the 11th inst., in going from the St. Dennis Hotel to Thompson's Saloon, a ladies' French-made GOLD WATCH, with the letters J. R. B. engraved on the back, having a gold chain attached, with a locket containing hair. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

REPLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee-urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can them replated at short notice and at moderate prices, by applying to LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling Slip.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF FENTON, LEE & CO.—All persons holding notes against FENTON, LEE & CO., dated prior to Oct. [illegible], 1857, are requested to present the same immediately to the subscriber, at No. 190 Fulton-st. JOHN H. MAHONEY, Assignee of Fenton, Lee & Co.

NOTICE.—THE GRAND CHARITY FESTIVAL will take place at Mozart Hall on Wednesday evening, March 24, and will be a most attractive affair. Tickets one dollar: can be procured at all the hotels, book and music-stores.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD of RICH GLOSSY HAIR, COMPLETELY PRESERVED TO THE GREATEST AGE.

[illegible] ... Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following: [illegible] ... Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative ... [illegible] ... a beautiful brown color, and had thickened ... [illegible] ... Very truly and gratefully yours, SOLOMON MANN.

[illegible] ... SOLOMON MANN. CARLTON, Ill., June 22, 1852.

[illegible] ... S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

[illegible] WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN. [illegible] PLEASURE VOYAGE, BY STEAMER ERICSSON, [illegible] LOWBER, Commander. The ERICSSON will leave New-York on Saturday, May [illegible] o'clock P. M. on the above voyage, stopping a [illegible] number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, [illegible] (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples. [illegible] fare for the voyage, $750. [illegible] secured till paid for. [illegible] particulars, apply to [illegible] & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT. COLT'S NEW RIFLES, all sizes, always on hand and for sale by A. W. SPIES & CO., No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, New-York. A liberal discount made to the trade. Also, DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS, BOWIE-KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c. [illegible] article in the Sporting line. FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

[illegible] PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. [illegible] GOODMAN & CO., No. 22 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest [illegible]. [illegible] They are the sole agents in this City for [illegible] machine-made Envelopes, said to be the [illegible]. WRAPPING PAPER.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping [illegible] on hand. [illegible] supplied with Bleaching powders, [illegible] Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. [illegible] for rags and paper-shavings.

HELP THE POOR.—A PACKAGE OF ONE [illegible] Bread Tickets (issued by the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society,) costing only $5, will provide a whole family with bread enough to carry them through the present trying season. For sale at the office of the Crystal Palace Fete, No. 806 Broadway.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND [illegible] teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, Times Office.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED [illegible] and render the hands soft, [illegible] white, are impervious to water, hot or [illegible] and protect the hands while engaged in housework, [illegible]. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 38 John-st., up stairs.

CEMENT, PLASTER, &C.—THE HUDSON RIVER CEMENT CO. have commenced manufacturing for the season, and can now furnish a very superior article of fresh Rosendale Cement, Calcined Plaster, [illegible] Plaster and Marble-dust. Please address HUDSON RIVER CEMENT CO., Jersey City, N. J.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT [illegible] prices, wholesale and retail, at No. [illegible] Building. Machine brushes made to order. [illegible] supplied. JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 289 Pearl-st.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, [illegible] work done at low prices, at J. STO[illegible] Factory, No. [illegible] Platt-st., New-York City.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF [illegible] BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES, No. [illegible] ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE [illegible].

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices. GRIFFING BROTHER & CO., No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

JOHN REEDER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 13th-st., and will be [illegible].

FOR SALE CHEAP—FAIRBANK'S PATENT Dormant Platform Scales, in perfect order. Inquire of J. W. SNYDER, corner Washington and Reade sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ROBERTSON & SEIBERT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed.) ALEX. ROBERTSON, HENRY SEIBERT. NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN. (Signed.) ALEX. ROBERTSON, HENRY SEIBERT, JAMES A. SHEARMAN. NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN are now prepared to execute all descriptions of lithography, consisting in part of crayon drawings in colors, portraits, showcards, railroad and other bonds, music titles, certificates of stock, checks, notes, maps, &c. ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN, No. 93 Fulton-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business. Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, EDWARD H. MANN, CHARLES T. GRIFFITH. NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, CHARLES T. GRIFFITH, D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR. NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CORNING, TURK & AVIS, for the transaction of the general produce commission business, and dealing in butter, cheese, lard, &c., at No. 4 Erie Building, Reade-st. AMOS CORNING, OSCAR W. TURK, JOSEPH W. AVIS. NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN W. TOWT, LOUIS W. TOWT and WILLIAM KELLOCK, is this day dissolved. JOHN W. TOWT and LOUIS W. TOWT are alone authorized to settle the business. JOHN W. TOWT, LOUIS W. TOWT.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MEYER & STUCKEN being dissolved, I have established myself here under the firm of L. H. MEYER, for the purpose of carrying on a business similar to that of my late firm. L. H. MEYER. NEW-YORK, March 12, 1858. Office No. 76 Beaver-st.

EXPRESSES.

[illegible] WELLS, FARGO & CO. NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. [illegible] ... WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a gentleman's family, by a middle-aged Protestant lady; [illegible] member of the Episcopal Church; will be found fully competent and experienced in housekeeping; would be a very suitable person to take charge of a widower's family; the best of reference given as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived many years; a pleasant country home preferred. Address where an interview may be had, to E. M. C., Box No. 1,361 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST ESTIMABLE and capable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking—meats, game, poultry, fish, soups, preserves, &c., &c., and all kinds of pastry; will assist to wash and iron. Also by a Protestant young woman, for housework, or chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; is a good plain cook and baker, superior laundress; both highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EXPERIENCED and respectable middle-aged woman, a good thorough cook and laundress; is neat and economical in her kitchen, and very capable to discharge her duties. Has the highest testimonials and City references from former employers, for having been a steady, reliable and trustworthy servant. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED AND highly respectable Protestant servant, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will be found a person of good manners, kind disposition, naturally fond and attentive with children, and perfectly capable to take entire charge of young infants. Has the highest references. Inquire for NURSE, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who understands children's clothing in all its branches; can make fine shirts, and all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to take care of a few children, or assist. Would travel with a lady. Has superior reference. Notes will be answered. Apply at No. 90 61st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO UPRIGHT, willing girls; one is an excellent plain cook; makes good bread, cakes and pies, and is a first-rate laundress; the other is a practical waitress, chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; will go to the country; can manage milk and butter; are able to work and anxious to please; have good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girls, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as chambermaid and laundress; does fine washing, gentlemen's shirts in style; wages $7; the other as seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes; is quick at the needle; call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first rate cook; understands making bread and biscuit and pastry, and is an excellent laundress; would do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Call at No. 190 East 14th st., near the [illegible]; has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman; is a good cook and is willing to assist with washing and ironing; [illegible] to the baking of a private family. Good City reference; four years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 114 East 28th st., between the [illegible] and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chambermaid, and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS AND milliner, a suitable situation in a private family; she is experienced in all kinds of needlework; can give good City references; speaks English; is of a kind and pleasant disposition; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 203 Broome st., in the Candy Store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; she has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—CALIFORNIA—A SITUATION AS lady's maid, with a lady going to California; is a competent dressmaker and experienced at cutting and fitting; understands hairdressing, and would be a valuable attendant in case of sickness. Address MARY ANN, No. 471 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid, or would go out as seamstress by the week. Has worked at dress making some time; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st. for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches pastry, jellies, bread and cake; also, milk, butter. No objection to City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 213 6th-st., near Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Can give best of City reference. Call No. 73 West 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

A LADY WHO IS HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and educated, desires a situation in a widower's family, either to instruct children or to superintend the domestic affairs of his household; salary no object. Address C. M. A., Box No. 3,167 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUATION as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory. Can be seen at No. 182 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as family seamstress; one who understands all kinds of family sewing, and also boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 66 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; best City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMPETENT girls, (sisters,) one as cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good [illegible] dress. Call at No. 249 26th st., west of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French-Canadian girl as a French cook. Call at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear, room No. 5, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 30 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid. Has two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 44 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 66 Lispenard-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and take care of children. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE BY A RESPECTABLE young girl. Wishes to come to the family's house; would make herself generally useful. Address ELIZABETH, care of J. Baldwin, Cranesville, N. J.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LAW STUDENT IN JERSEY CITY, immediately, who writes a good plain hand, does not chew, smoke, drink, or go out nights, but is willing to work hard, be industrious, steady and determined to be something, and can give unexceptionable references. Such a one will find a home and a good situation for a student, by addressing Box No. 312 Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, A PROTESTANT, of any nation, provided she can speak English; of good principles, good temper, and some knowledge of music. Apply for the next ten days at No. 236 West [illegible]-st., until 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS BY THE MONTH; one that understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of plain sewing. Apply to-day at No. 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—AS UNDER-NURSE, AN ENGLISH or Scotch woman, fully experienced in the duties of the nursery. One well recommended may apply at No. 13 East 23d-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FEW MORE CANVASSERS TO SELL Wright's Patent Spring Bed Bottoms. We have canvassers that are making from $3 to $10 per day. Nos. 387, 389, and 391 1st-av., New-York, second floor.

AMANUENSIS WANTED.—A LADY, WHO IS a phonographer, or who can write rapidly from dictation, will find permanent employment by addressing A. G. E., at this office.

A VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR sale, in which a small or large capital can be used by any business person. Real estate or stocks will be taken. Address J. K., at this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, well acquainted with business in this City for the last 10 years at any respectable occupation; writes a fair hand and a good accountant and salesman; very attentive to business; not afraid to work; is very careful and handy about a store; good reference from last employer. Address J. H. H., Times Office.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 120 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. City reference. Address R. B., Times office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man; has lived in some of the best families in this City. No objection to town or country; has good City references as to ability, honesty and sobriety. Address S. N., Times Office, or care of CHAS. S. COXHEAD, Saddler, No. 704 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman who has lately arrived in this country; is a single man, and thoroughly understands his business, having had many years' experience in England. Will be found sober and honest, and very attentive to his duty. Address A. B. C., Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 87 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., care of Charles S. Coxhead, saddler, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG man as plumber in a hotel, who has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas fitting; also, tinning of sauce pans. Address I. S. K. PLUMBER, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as porter or waiter, has the best of recommendations; also by a mother and daughter, and would like to serve in one family. Can be seen at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—A STABLEMAN TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, private residence; must be a good driver, have good judgment about the care of horses, and willing to work. Send address and references where employed; direct to COUNTRY, office of New-York Times.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A VERY respectable Protestant coachman and groom with the best of City references, can be found for three days at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable single man, who has had long experience in some of the first families in this City; the best of references given; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, No. 30 4th-av., or address J. K., same number.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as collector, agent, or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A quick, active waiter, age 24, one who understands his business well and has City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 127 Greenwich-av., corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—WAITERS — TWO FIRST-CLASS young men, with good City references, wish appointments. Address Y. O. Z., Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, between 3d and 4th avs.

COPYIST.—A LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRCUMSTANCES is desirous of obtaining employment as a copyist. A line, addressed COPYIST, left at the office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., Times Office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A FAMILY grown up, a situation as foreman, to take the entire charge of a farm of any size; has had 25 years' practice in farming in all its branches, and can produce the most satisfactory reference as to ability and integrity of character, &c. Any communication addressed to MATHIAS WILLIAMS, Tarrytown, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener of experience, either on a private gentleman's place, or market gardener; is a good salesman; well acquainted with the treatment of the green-house, grapery, fruit, &c., and the cultivation of land in general. Respectable City reference given. Address GARDENER, Thorburn's store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A SINGLE man who understands the business of green-house, hot house, vinery and vegetables, and would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Call or address M. E. R., at the seed store of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, two doors above 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at green-house and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young Englishman—married without family; competent in every department of the business; three years' experience in this country. Address or apply to H. C., at McIlvain & Young's seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED.—A GARDENER IS IN WANT OF A situation—one who thoroughly understands his business, green house plants, &c. English—aged 30. Has good recommendations. Address P. P. GARDENER, Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., Times office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARKET GARDENER and first-rate farmer. Can give the best City reference for capacity industry, honesty and sobriety. Understands marketing. Address E. C. M., Times Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain board in a private family, or where there are but few other boarders; location between 8th and 18th sts and 3d and 6th avs. Address H. L. H., Times office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, OR suite of rooms, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen. House first-class and pleasantly situated, terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house near Madison-square would let to a small genteel family, with board, a part of their house, including use of piano, etc. The best of reference required. Address W. E., Madison-square Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen of respectability may obtain rooms, with or without partial board, on Brooklyn Heights, in the house of a private family, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Address Box No. 4,663, N. Y. Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH A RESPECTABLE family in New-York, for a gentleman, his wife, and child two years' old. Address, for three days, D. W., Times Office, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

A CARD TO BACHELORS.—GENTLEMEN of standing and responsibility, wishing for a first-class home, can be accommodated with a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, with bath and closets attached. Breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED — BY A PARTY OF FOUR persons, (two gentlemen and their wives,) in a private family in the upper part of the City. If accommodations cannot be obtained for both in same house, would take separate houses. Address Box 4,646 Post Office, with terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms, for families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and separate rooms, in a private family. Inquire at No. 11 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, BOARD in a private family, by a gentleman and wife. The second floor, with all the conveniences, and private table required. Address J. R. M., No. 119 19th-st.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first-class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, FINISHED with all the modern improvements: No. 154 East 26th-st., brown stone, English basement. Rent $850. No. 167 East 26th-st., 3 stories and basement. Rent $750. No. 177 East 26th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750. No. 122 East 26th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750. No. 177 East 28th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $650. No. 229 3d-av., English basement. Rent $800. No. 17 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000. No. 21 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000. No. 160 East 14th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000. No. 152 East 14th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000. No. 149 East 13th-st., English basement. Rent $1,100. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY MODERN HOUSE No. 193 East 27th-st., $600. The 4-story modern house, No. 106 East 27th-st., $500. The 3-story modern house, No. 143 East 30th-st., $450. The 3-story house and store No. 747 2d-av., $450. The 3-story large double house No. 65 Hammond-st., $1,000. The 4-story house, No. 256 Greene-st., will be put in good order. The 3-story houses, Nos. 294 and 296 West 19th st., $450. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 60 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE [illegible] story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 26th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 72 Christopher-st., with gas and croton introduced. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

Private stable No. 30 10th-st., near 5th-av., to let. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, WITH basement and sub cellar, No. 20 John-st., New York. The lofts will be cut into offices, if desired, and other changes made to suit tenants. Also, to let, in Brooklyn, the 3-story brick dwelling house No. 54 Pacific-st., third house east from Henry-st., three minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Apply to J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house No. 294 West 20th st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at reasonable price. Can be seen at any time on application to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-square. The extra-sized, first class 3 story dwelling-house, with attics, No. 141 McDougal, corner of 4th st. The house has all the modern improvements. Suitable for a large family. Rent $2,000 per annum. For particulars apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM 15TH APRIL or 1st May to 1st Jan., a 3 story house, in perfect order, with handsome French furniture, in 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the block having wide courtyards on both sides. Terms very reasonable to a private family without small children. Address H. M., Box No. 450 Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—PUBLIC HOUSE KNOWN as the Office, No. 560 Houston-st., near Broadway, large brick house, 25 feet front, 4 stories, in perfect repair throughout, 17 rooms, range, boiler, hot and cold water bath, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, &c. Rent $1,300. Possession May 1. Apply to A. BEEBEE & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A three-story and high basement house, with all modern improvements, in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, convenient to cars and stages. Furniture new, of the best kind, made to order, for sale very cheap, in whole or in part. Rent of house, $600. Apply on the premises No. 127 West 46th-st., near Broadway.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING.—Seventy-five feet have been added to this building, affording a large number of desirable offices, suited for architects, artists, lawyers, engravers, sculptors, and others. Every room is heated by steam, and faces on a side street. Rents reasonable. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. BOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 3 to 5 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT, IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—NOS. 115 and 117 West Warren-st., between Clinton and Court sts., genteel 2-story and attic brick houses, gas fixtures, &c.; rent $450. Also, a double house containing 19 large rooms, well calculated for a large family or boarders; rent $500 to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MURRAY HILL—A new and handsome brown-stone-front house on 4th-av., west side, between 37th and 38th sts., replete with modern improvements. Rent very moderate to an acceptable tenant. Apply to EDWARD HARRIMAN, No. 128 Front-st.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, three stories and attic, Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine Park, between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements and gas fixtures. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 345 West 34th-st.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms with board, if required; also a single room, in a first-class brown stone front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

STORE TO LET—ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER of Bowery and Bond-st.; 26 feet front; a first-rate stand for the dry goods business, or any other. Also, the dwelling part No. 56 Bond-st., three floors and attic, 15 rooms, in the best order. Apply at No. 27 East 23d-st., before 9½ and after 3½ o'clock.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 296 West 20th-st., modern built, and includes gas fixtures. Rent $650 to a desirable tenant. May be seen from 3 to 5 P. M. J. & W. DENHAM, No. 194 8th-av.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The new and commodious store situated on the southwest corner of 21st-st. and Broadway. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE.—The newly-erected first class building on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT lots to let, foot of Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-furnished, first-class house in West 23d-st.; the house is four-story and basement; brown-stone front; 25 feet front, and has all the latest improvements. Apply to JAMES DE MOTTE, No. 15 William-street.

TO LET—IN THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—THE dwelling part of the house corner of 32d-st. and Broadway; either a part or the whole of it. Has Croton water, gas, &c. Apply to HOLMES & CO., 711 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS MARBLE-front stores Nos. 145 and 147 Fulton-st. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or JAMES R. JESUP, 106 Broadway.

TO LET—TO BOOKBINDERS OR PRINTERS—The spacious rooms with steam power, formerly occupied by CHARLES JENKINS, Nos. 22 and 24, Frankfort-st. Apply to O. A. LOCKE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 188 Mercer-st.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE office, furnished complete, in Maiden-lane, for wholesale jewelry business. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire at No. 4 Maiden-lane, second floor.

TO LET—A SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT 3-STORY house, in thorough repair, No. 37 Vestry-st.; may be seen at any time, between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—THE TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 34th st. Apply to JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 LIBERTY-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 108 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

WHARF LOTS, BULKHEAD, AND PIER TO lease, between 44th and 45th sts., North River. Also, [illegible] adjoining on those streets. CHARLES E. APPLEBY, [illegible] Fire Ins. Co., cor. Broadway and Fulton.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET.—[illegible] room [illegible] with or without power; well lighted; suitable for any light business; corner of Bleecker and [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] & HAYES, on the premises.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to A. & S. H. WALKER, No. 18 and 185 Centre-st., corner Hester.

TO COMMISSIONERS.—TO LET—AN OLD established and good stand for commissioner's business—immediate possession. Address A. E., Times office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 25x50, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 21 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—ONE OF the finest residences on Broad-st., opposite one of the public parks, having a south and west front. The house is new, and finished in the best and most substantial manner. It is large and commodious, containing 13 finished rooms, besides kitchen, wash-room and cellar; has all the modern improvements, steam heaters, with registers, gas, water, &c.; in short, it is one of the most desirable residences in the city. It is within five minutes' walk of the New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt. Lot 77x150 feet. Will be sold worth the money. Inquire of KING & BOND, No. 299 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO DWELLINGS IN the City of Newark, N. J., convenient to the Market-st. dépôt, Nos. 115 and 117 Macwhorter-st.; three story and basement, containing 12 rooms, with gas and fixtures, a bath-room, marble mantles, a two story piazza, vault, &c., with well on line between houses. No. 115, a two-story and attic, dining-room and kitchen in rear, containing 11 rooms, gas and fixtures complete. Price $4,000; 15 per cent cash, the balance on mortgage; or, if leased, $300 for No. 117, and $250 for No. 115. Also, a store suitable for the drug business, will be leased low. Inquire of W. REID GOULD, No. 153 Nassau-st., or of D. H. TICHENOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS three-story, high basement house, in 49th-st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep, 21x52, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 140 feet of the house, Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $9,500. $6,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in West 23d-st., a few doors below 9th-av., on the north side, being upon the property recently belonging to C. C. Moore. The house is a high English basement, brown-stone front, 17 feet wide, 4 stories high, in complete order; price $16,500; $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For further particulars, apply to COLES, HODGES & WEEKS, No. 30 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME brick house in 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with three adjoining lots; it commands a fine view of the City and an extended view of the surrounding country; water and gas in the house. Apply to J. CALLAGHAN, corner of 3d-av. and 72d-st.

Also, lots for sale or exchanged for improved City property, on 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY, BASEMENT AND under-cellar brick house corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburg. Also, house No. 10 South 4th-st., all fitted up with the modern improvements, water, gas ranges, &c., in perfect order and unexceptional neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND lot No. 421 4th-st., (Albion-place,) 25 by half the block; house 25 by 50 feet, besides extension brick front, high stoop, fine basement and cellar convenient and in good condition; gas, range, bath, closets, &c., drain to sewer. For further information, and card of admission, apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 40 Pacific st. Brooklyn, with all the modern conveniences, having been fitted up by late owner for his own use; is in an excellent location, and within a few minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferry. Will be let with or without the furniture. For terms, &c., apply to R. W. ROPES & CO., No. 73 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house No. 72 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. The lot is 19 feet wide by 98½ feet deep. The house is pleasantly located, and is finished in modern style. Price $10,500. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE fine brown-stone house No. 65 2d-place, Brooklyn. House handsomely papered and painted, with the modern improvements, and a court yard 33 feet. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE AND lot No. 289 Henry-st., house 25x44, two story and attic, basement and under-cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25x90. Furniture will be sold with the house if wanted. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 89 West 21st-st.; price $8,000; also, lot on 39th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 229 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York Times Office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, PLEASANTLY LOCATED house, with modern improvements, No. 398 West 24th-st. The present owner being desirous of leaving the City. Also, stock and fixtures of a first-class grocery, on reasonable terms, to a cash purchaser. Apply soon at store corner of 23d-st. and 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—No. 370 Henry-st., near Union, one modern brown-stone house, in a good neighborhood; will be placed in perfect order any time before the 1st of May. Rent moderate to a responsible party. Inquire of H. M. SILVERMAN, No. 190 William-st.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No. 340 Main-st., best business part of the City, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 143 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

$1,800.—FOR SALE—A NEAT, TWO-STORY brick house and lot, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn. $1,200 can remain on mortgage. Two good horses taken in part payment. Inquire of J. S. MARTIN, No. 8 Wall-st., room No. 29.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSE No. 87 EAST Broadway; gas, bath, hot and cold water all through. Rent low to a good tenant. Also, second floor to let from May 1, to a small family, in house with the owner, in Monroe-st. Apply at No. 496 Water-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 269 West 22d-st.; neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $7,000—terms easy. Apply to N. H. SMITH, as above, or at No. 73 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 236 Henry-st., New-York. For a good tenant, the house will be put in good order. Apply at No. 287 Pearl st., near Fulton.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS, situated in 34th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., north side. It would be a good investment. Apply to B. SILLICK, 66th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-STREET.—A valuable corner lot for sale on Duane-st., near the Erie Railroad Dépôt. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

CITY LOTS WANTED IN NEW-YORK.—About 7,000 feet of land within two miles of the Battery, for manufacturing purposes. A corner lot is preferred on account of light. Apply to E. J. BEACH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A DESIRABLE tenant with a small family—no children—wishes a moderate-sized house, with the modern improvements, in an unexceptionable neighborhood. Persons going to Europe will find this an eligible chance to rent. Furnished house preferred. References given and required. Address for three days, stating terms, which must be moderate, W., Box No. 4,694 Post Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent, by a gentleman whose family consists of three persons, part of a house with all the modern improvements, for which, (unfurnished,) in a good neighborhood, with quiet and cleanly surroundings, would pay a rent of $250; location preferred between 4th and 9th avs., not above 40th-st. or below 8th. Address WENTWORTH, Times office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, OR part of a house, in a pleasant, clean and respectable neighborhood, between 20th and 40th sts., and 4th and 8th avs., for a small, quiet family. House must have all the modern improvements; rent not over $400. Any one having such a place to let will address KING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM AND BEDROOM ON SECOND floor, adjoining a railroad route, not above 30th st. Address with terms, &c., FEW, office of this paper.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LIGHTNING RODS OF ALL KINDS, AT wholesale, and a free license under Otis' Patent, LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 35 John-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

[illegible] ... WALTER T. FRANKLIN.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber, adjoining the village of Flushing, [illegible] railroad dépôt, on the main road to Manhasset. [illegible] ... Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. [illegible] Wall-street, Union Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF THE subscriber, situated at South Northwalk, Conn., in sight of and but a few rods from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. [illegible] ... view of Norwalk Harbor and Long Island Sound. [illegible] ... Apply to GEORGE RAYMOND, South Norwalk, or to the subscriber, at Danbury. AVORY S. RAYMOND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat with about [illegible] acres of land in [illegible], N. J., retired from the town, [illegible] ... DAVID [illegible].

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, [illegible] ... dépôt, Newark; [illegible] ... or to WM. P. BROOK, Excelsior [illegible], L. I.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Darien, Conn., about four minutes' walk from the dépôt, [illegible] ... Apply at No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA.—[illegible] D. Ditmars, Esq., Referee, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the hotel of A. Rowe, at Astoria, the [illegible] house situated on Jamaica-av., [illegible] of Academy-st., containing eight [illegible] cellar, and including eight lots of ground [illegible] feet. Terms very easy to a responsible purchaser. Apply to [illegible].

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NEW-Rochelle, consisting of a two-story house, [illegible] nine rooms and kitchen, with stable and carriage-house, having a fine view of the Sound. Every variety of fruit, with about three acres of land, and within a quarter of a mile of depot. Inquire of O. F. DAVIS, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN TREMONT, FIVE minutes' walk from the depot, a house with [illegible] Parlors with sliding doors, marble mantels, [illegible]; also, a stable and one-third of an acre of ground. Price $4,000—terms easy; rent $250. Possession 1st of April. Inquire of L. R. OSBORN, No. [illegible], or at depot, Tremont, Harlem Railroad.

STATEN ISLAND.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE brick residences, adjoining, in Stapleton, fronting the bay, and very fine view, on high ground, containing twenty six rooms, and well calculated for a boarding house. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN B. BEFFLEY, No. 58 Nassau-st., New-York, or to [illegible] SMITH, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF [illegible] acres, land high and rolling, and perfectly healthy, splendidly stocked with fruit, there being over [illegible] trees; the product will pay interest on [illegible]. Eleven miles from New-York by railroad, [illegible] in the city would be taken. Apply to [illegible], 54 Wall-st., or C. A. SHERMAN, No. [illegible].

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Wauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 50 feet square, with a wing [illegible], poultry house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAS. E. WAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. E. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

YONKERS—ONLY $3,500.—A NEW HOUSE, with 14 rooms, marble mantels, sliding doors, gas and water, piazzas front and rear, lot 63 by 160, good shade, splendid view, five minutes' walk from depot. Terms to suit. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 111 Broadway, or J. YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—THE LARGE country residence situated on Broadway; 8 acres of land, fruit and shade trees, and large barn and out-dwelling; rent $700. Also, a farm of 30 acres on the Astoria and Flushing Turnpike for sale. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND.—The size of it is about [illegible] feet, with piazza front and rear. It cost about [illegible] to build, and will be sold with about 5 acres of land, for $4,000, or rented for $300. Apply at No. [illegible].

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES ON STATEN ISLAND, on south shore, one in [illegible], and the other at the Livingston [illegible]. For particulars inquire of MILLIKEN & GAMBLE, No. [illegible] Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., a convenient two-story house, containing [illegible] rooms, water in the kitchen; an acre of land, with abundance of choice fruit. More land if required. Inquire of L. E. KNAPP, No. 443 Pearl-st., New-York City, or Mrs. E. MILLER, Atlantic-st., Stamford, Conn.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE VALUABLE AND highly cultivated farm of Edward Cromwell, deceased, for sale; situate 2½ miles from Yonkers Village, Westchester County, containing 90 acres of good land, with two dwelling-houses thereon, besides barn, wagon-house, granary &c., good orchards of cherry, apple, peach and pear trees, current bushes, &c. This farm will be sold to any one wishing to purchase at a moderate price. As it is not expected any one will purchase without seeing the premises, they are referred to call on JANE CROMWELL, Executrix, on the premises; JOHN VALENTINE, Fordham, near H. R. R. dépôt, or FREDERICK DE VOE, Executor, No. 23 Morton st., New York City. For terms, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st. If this farm is not sold at private sale before the 24th inst., it will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, 25th inst., in the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, auctioneer. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if required. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.—The above, known as the Renwick Farm, is situated in Rensselaer County, six miles this side of Albany, within one mile of the New-York and Harlem Railroad dépôt, and three miles from the Hudson River Railroad dépôt at Castleton, containing 276 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation, 80 acres woodland, and two orchards. Upon the premises is a spacious dwelling, three farm houses, three barns, carriage house, two hay-presses, one saw-mill, and all necessary outbuildings. It will be sold as it stands, or divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars, inquire of ISAAC LODEWICK, No. 62 White-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, or of J. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, SOUTH L. I., on the corner of the Rockaway Plank road and Lot's Corners; is one mile east of the Centreville Course, nine miles from the Brooklyn Ferries, and one mile from the Bay landings. It contains 55 acres of upland of good loam soil, and 10 acres of salt meadow. Is a fine location for a market gardener or country residence. Apply at No. 72 Chatham-st., to C. M. CHURCH.

LAND WARRANTS.

TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS.—COLE, SUMNER & CO., BANKERS, LA CROSSE, WIS. Will locate Land Warrants on selected lands in Wisconsin, at the opening of the Land Offices, the [illegible] of April. Address early and secure good locations. Refer to KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., Traders' and Importers' Bank, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. [illegible] Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upward. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 261,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

JAMES F. HADDEN—MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed from No. 283 Broadway to No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 8th st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ... carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, ... bedding, &c. ... Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at [illegible] o'clock precisely.

ALSO,

On TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) March 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. [illegible] West 32d-st., [illegible] ... A. [illegible] description is impossible. To be appreciated [illegible]. The catalogue now ready [illegible] ... works of art, &c. [illegible]

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

A ROBUST SALE OF SPLENDID CARVED ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, PIANO-FORTE, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c., on THIS DAY (Monday,) March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. [illegible] West 18th-st. HENRY H. LEEDS will sell as above without any reserve, the furniture, which can be examined the day of sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale, which will be sold without regard to the weather, [illegible] as follows:

PARLORS.

[illegible] splendid carved rosewood parlor suits, made in [illegible] the richest manner and in perfect order; [illegible] reception chairs, rosewood [illegible] corner etageres, [illegible] with plate glass doors [illegible] large pier and mantel [illegible] and ornaments, Brussels carpets, [illegible] rosewood library bookcase, splendid [illegible]

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, richly inlaid with pearl, a splendid instrument, fully warranted.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

[illegible] DRESSING bureaus, with marble top [illegible] washstands to match, [illegible] bedsteads, hair mattresses, spring [illegible] chairs, ingrain carpets, toilet sets, [illegible]

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

[illegible] tables, sideboard, [illegible] china plates, ruby and cut glassware, silver-plated ware of every description. [illegible] from all purchasers.

By [illegible] THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST. [illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company [illegible]. [illegible] in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year. [illegible] in any of the obligations of the Company [illegible]. Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to [illegible] the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual [illegible] and possession will be given on 1st April, up to which time the interest will be adjusted. The securities [illegible] will be received at PAR.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction, by JOSEPH M. KISSAM, auctioneer, at [illegible] Hotel, at Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, on the 24th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of FREDERICK M. KELLY, [illegible] and EDWARD STEPHENS, (who composed the firm of KELLY, TOWNSEND & Co.,) of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Eastchester, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: On the south by the southerly line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; on the east by [illegible] River; on the south by land late of [illegible] Valentine, and on the west by the road leading from Eastchester Village to White Plains, containing within said bounds sixty-three acres and ten-hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

SPENCER GREGORY, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st.—

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—White horse, 9 years old, about 15 hands high, sound and kind; will travel in [illegible] a good saddle horse; together with a wagon, harness and buffalo robe. Also, a bay horse, about 15½ hands high; will trot a mile in 3 minutes; 7 years old; kind and gentle; warranted sound, and a very handsome animal; is a good saddle-horse; [illegible] has taken the premium at the Fair, Long Island. Also, one set single and one set double harness, blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very light trotting-wagon, in good order, weight 160 pounds.

Also, a shifting-top wagon; high seat in front place [illegible]; the only one of the kind in the City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two first-class 4 story brown-stone English basement houses, situated on 79th st., between 3d and 4th avs. They have Croton water, baths, water-closets, range, furnace, gas, &c.; 15 rooms each and [illegible] stable on rear lot; 79th-st. is [illegible] graded and sewered, sidewalks flagged and curb and gutter-stones set. It intersects the Central Park between the Botanical Garden and the Parade-ground. The houses are within a block and a half of the 3d and 4th av. cars; [illegible]. They will absolutely be sold to the highest bidder; 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Possession given on the 1st April. Open for inspection every day.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS WILLIAMSBURG PROPERTY ON SOUTH NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

On SOUTH NINTH-STREET—The first-class three-story brick house and lot, about 50x100 feet; 100 feet east from 5th-st., with out-buildings; newly painted, gas throughout, [illegible] high state of cultivation.

On NORTHEAST CORNER SOUTH-TENTH AND THIRD STS.—The first-class three-story, brick [illegible]-front house and lot; contains hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Maps at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. D. GALE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SPRING SALE.—A. D. GALE, No. 22 Dey-st., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., about one thousand cases of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Rubbers. The goods have been accumulating several weeks on account of the [illegible] season, and must be sold. This sale offers a [illegible] to lay in a Spring stock comprising a general assortment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, [illegible] every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.

[illegible] COLES, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, MARCH 16, by order of the administrator, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible], near Pike, all the furniture in the house, consisting of the usual assortment of carpets, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, feather beds, mattresses, silver ware, clothing, guns, and a fine set of books, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of WEEKS & TITUS on TUESDAY, the 16th, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the valuable lot and store No. 235 Fulton-st., one door from Washington.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a new school-house on the site [illegible] by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers [illegible] Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, NOON, for erecting stone stairs and making other repairs to Ward School No. [illegible] in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Board of School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

[illegible], In behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, [illegible] inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 15, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

SAMUEL ACKER, Chairman.

JOHN P[illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND,
HOLLAND, BELGIUM, SPAIN,
PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, ITALY,
GERMANY, RUSSIA, SWEDEN.
Also, on
ATHENS, BEYROUT, CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO,
&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BY S. DRAPER.

$75,000 SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of NEW-JERSEY, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SONS:

These bonds were taken by the present holder at the time of their issue, two years since, for investment. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company has never failed to meet its engagements. It has a finished road, on 40 miles of which is a double track with six rails. It has a constantly increasing business, and prospects equal to those of any road in the country. It is believed that these Bonds are worthy the attention of capitalists.

The Capital Stock is	$2,000,000
First-mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Second-mortgage Bonds	1,500,000

BY S. DRAPER.

ON MONDAY, 15TH INST., AT 12 1-2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, ONE HUNDRED SHARES NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK, (Genuine.) On which a dividend has lately been paid. To be sold with power of attorney to collect dividends attached.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York. Having correspondents in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 11, 12, 25, 56, 62, 76, 95, 126, [illegible]—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and [illegible]—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st June next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st June next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.

BOSTON, March 3, 1858.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The entire debt of the city of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,700,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 69 Exchange place.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—My usual annual statement of Insurance Companies, as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at my office.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

$80,000 WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS, AT ten per cent, the lawful interest of Ohio, by one of the best firms in Cincinnati, and on property worth $100,000 and insured for $45,000. The best references given. Apply to SAMUEL TITUS, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

$6,000 WANTED, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on a valuable Farm with superior improvements, worth $15,000 to $18,000. Located four hours from New-York City. Title unexceptionable. Address FARMER, Times Office.

$25,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTGAGE on property worth $62,000; interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. Address MORTGAGE, No. 412 Post-Office.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000. Also, about $8,000 in smaller sums, or as a whole, to loan on Jersey City property. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$3,500.—WANTED—THIS AMOUNT ON bond and mortgage on valuable real estate in Brooklyn. First incumbrance. Inquire of MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, No. 29 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip, and Illinois Central notes, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 18th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., (Branch, Brooklyn,) No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, March 8, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at their Wall-st. office.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL BE opened for business and will receive deposits on and after SATURDAY, March 13, 1858.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM. COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y. J. A. H. HASBROUCK, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, [illegible] and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL — STATIONERS, Steam Job Printers, Lithographers, and Book-binders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 20. The large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE, and St. MARYS for Florida, connect at Charleston, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 20.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. The structure of the ships have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their model of construction [illegible].

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 ... 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 ... 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 3 ... 1858
Saturday, March 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 31 ... 1858
Saturday, April 10 ... 1858	Wednesday, April 28 ... 1858
Saturday, April 24 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 12 ... 1858
Saturday, May 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 26 ... 1858
Saturday, May 22 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 9 ... 1858
Saturday, June 5 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 23 ... 1858
Saturday, June 19 ... 1858	Wednesday, July [illegible] ... 1858

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14.
AMERICA, [illegible], leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	[illegible]	Second Cabin	[illegible]
Steerage	[illegible]	Steerage	[illegible]

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
North Star April 17	Saturday, May 8	Wedn'sd'y, May 12
Ariel ... Sat. May 15	Sat'day, June 12	Wedns'y, June 16
North Star June 12	Satu'day, July 10	Wedns'y, July 14

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVER, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... April 10	Wednesday ... April 28
Saturday ... May 22	Wednesday ... June 9
Saturday ... July 3	Wednesday ... July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. LEITCH, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock. The ARABIA will sail on the 31st of March.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9¼ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:30 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11¾ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6¼ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

2½ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and Intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 9¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1¾ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:25 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:35 A. M., 12:45 and 5:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse, 16 do., both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also a light pole wagon, a [illegible] do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STRONG, sound, well built, gentle horse, 7 to 9 years old, to be used in a wagon. Persons having such to dispose of at a moderate price, with warranty, will apply by letter, stating price, &c., to A. BRIDGEMAN, 878 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at [illegible] prices. Also, a very superior lot of [illegible] will be sold low. Apply at the [illegible] Broadway, near the Metropolitan [illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR! PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD. Compounded entirely from gums, IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The Stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, New-York.

Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measure, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copevia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world can not remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar and the large-sized carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case that can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

M. S. BURR & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 60 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 8 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 322 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other man or woman living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow men.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the results of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and [illegible] every form of disease. Price $1. No. 15 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH [illegible], 10 to 1 A. M., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. CORBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted confidentially on the treatment of [illegible] diseases. Twenty-seven years' practice enables Dr. C. to perform speedy and permanent cures, and recent cases removed in a few days. Dr. C. has attained an eminence in this branch of the profession second to none in America where all in need of medical or surgical aid may apply with a certainty of being honorably dealt with. Dr. C. is a graduate of the New-York University Medical College. Charges moderate.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 20 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

SURE CURE—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—The surest salve for private diseases. All afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. All hitherto disappointed call on Dr. WARD. Cure guaranteed. Price $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect desired. Office No. 309 Canal-st., corner Broadway.

DR. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. F. L. [illegible], Sole Agent, No. 303 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 10 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 185, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond ... $7,500

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond, to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,063 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do Elm Boards, $12; 230 do. Pine Lumber, $[illegible]; [illegible] Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge [illegible], $6; 12 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $12; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; [illegible] Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $[illegible]; 3 small Boats, $[illegible]; [illegible] Stone Boats, $3; 8 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $6; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 15 Cast Steel Drills, $[illegible]; 1 Grab, $[illegible]; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $3; [illegible] Steel Shovels, $[illegible]; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast,) $21; 1,400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought,) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws, $4 50; 4 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds old Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches, $2; 7 Pike Poles, $1; 12 Sledges, $16; 4 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c.; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $3; 1 Gravel Seive, $3; 10 pounds White Lead, 90c.; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 3 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $1 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $8; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 45 Dock Sticks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 Pit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 4 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.; 10 Tackle Blocks, $10; 3 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $60; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $[illegible].

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.

The name or names of the persons proposing, must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Canal Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st., to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th st.; Garden-st., from 5th st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next, will be leased on [illegible] at public auction on TUESDAY, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for a term of five years. The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New-York, Feb. 4, 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of C'n.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioners No. 32 Chambers-st. The following persons, owners of property on 30th and 31st sts., and 10th and 11th avs., who have been assessed for filling sunken lots on those streets, are notified to attend, viz.: J. N. Smith, James Sanford, Hudson River Railroad Co. Also, the following parties who petition for remission of assessments: Thomas Monroe, E. H. Watrous, Judah Abrahams, Hersch Koch, S. J. Pooley.

THOMAS STEVENS,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY next, March 16, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., at room No. 8 City Hall, for the consideration of the following subjects, viz: Petitions of William Davis, Mrs. Eliza P. Durando, Joseph Lichtenstein, Sarah Bonhart and William Hughes, Jr., for pay for injuries sustained by them, during riots; also on petition of Francis M. Barron, for relief on surety. The above parties will be present at the above time and place, without further notice. The Finance Committee will meet regularly in future, every TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS McSPEDON,
JOHN GREGORY,
GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Finance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, to consider the propriety of constructing sewers in the following named streets. Parties in favor and opposed are invited to attend: 36th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; Crosby-st., between Houston and Bleecker; Bethune-st.; 3d-av., from 8th to 10th sts.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
[illegible],
WM. TUCKER. } Committee on Sewers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM E. APPLETON, JOHN A. APPLETON, DANIEL S. APPLETON, and SAMUEL F. APPLETON, against DAVID [illegible] and ANDREW [illegible] DAVIS, deceased. [illegible]—Com. not ser.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible], with interest from the [illegible] day of January, 1858, and for the further sum of [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 25, 1858.

BUCKHAM & SHALES, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in said City, on the 6th day of March, 1858. BUCKHAM & SHALES, Plffs' Att'ys. mh 8—law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES D. CARHART, WILLIAM B. CARHART and JOHN B. STOW against THOMAS D. LYNES.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of March, [illegible], at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. [illegible] Broadway in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-[illegible] cents, with interest from the [illegible] 1857, and for the further sum of [illegible] ninety dollars and [illegible] with interest from the 21st day of September, 1857, and for the further sum of three hundred and twenty [illegible] cents, with interest from the [illegible] 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated [illegible]

mh8-law6wM E. W. BLOOM, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—CORNELIUS SEACORD plaintiff, against BENJAMIN W. CLARK and SARAH his wife, [illegible] Blake, Ann his wife, Oliver Davidson, Mary Ann Davidson, Philip R. Underhill, [illegible] Rhinelander deceased, Richard H. Bourne, Erastus Davidson, Wm. C. Demilne, wife of Pierre D. [illegible], George W. Cantine, Margaret A. Cantine, Catherine Cantine, David W. Ropes, Samuel Barker, George H. Purser, Peter U. Laurie and George H. [illegible], defendants. Summons for relief—(Com. not served.) To the defendants Erastus Davidson, Oliver Davidson and Mary Ann Davidson: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in the town of New-Rochelle, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 12, 1858.

L. F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, New-Rochelle.

The complaint in the above action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, March 3, 1858. mh15 law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—HENRY L. PELOUZE against ROBERT W. PENDLETON and CARTER A. SAUNDERS.—Summons for relief (Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants—You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb 10, 1858.

BISSAM & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint was filed as above on the [illegible] day of February, 1858. [illegible]-law6wM

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—DAVID WOODS, Plaintiff, against JOHN [illegible], Darius Davison, Pauline Davison, Mary A. Davison and others, Defendants.—To the defendant, MARY A. DAVISON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 172 Atlantic-st., in the city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 8, 1858.

LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. f22 law6wM*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM RAFFERTY, of the City, County, and State of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published Feb 22, 1858. Creditors to appear before Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the said City of New-York, at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, on the [illegible] of April next, 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1858.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Insolvent, No. 8 Wall-st. f22-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 15 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857.

o19-law6mM* JOHN L. DEEN, Executor and Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. HILL, late of Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the store of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1857.

o26-law6mM* ARTHUR CHILD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. R. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.

o12-law6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN D. MOORE, late of the County of Duval, in the State of Florida, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of HENRY CROSSMAN, No. 63 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1857.

HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOSEPH HEGEMAN, } Executors.

d14—law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 5 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 28, 1857.

WASHINGTON DURBROW, Administrator.

n3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

ja4-law6mM* SAMUEL D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PARKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, in [illegible], near 3d-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 26, 1857.

n30-law6mM* IRA A. KIMBALL, Jr., Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABEL C. BIRCH, late of Camberwell, Surrey, England, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated—New-York, March 13, 1858.

mh15-law6mM* DORMAN B. EATON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his house, No. 112 9th av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1858.

ja11-law6mM* ABRAHAM J. POST, Executor.

OILS.

CAUTION TO CONSUMERS OF KEROSENE OILS.

The Public are hereby cautioned against various explosive compounds now being sold in this City and vicinity by unprincipled dealers, as Kerosene Oil.

THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY hereby give notice that they will prosecute all parties selling spurious imitations under the name of "Kerosene" for their illegal use of the recognized Trade mark of the Company.

The names of the authorized Sub-Agents of the Company can be obtained at the office of

KEROSENE OIL CO., No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only [illegible]. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A Bogus Lottery Concern—Letters of the [illegible] time Intercepted.

The Mayor's Police have succeeded in winding up a pretended lottery agency, which has been doing a wholesale and very profitable business of swindling for some time. The swindlers issued a circular headed the "Empire City Bulletin," announcing themselves as "Lottery and Exchange Brokers," and "General Agents and Managers of the Safety-Fund Lotteries." Officer [illegible] was instructed to ferret out the parties and arrest them. By inquiring at the Post-Office he [illegible] that the letters for the concern were placed in box No. 3,[illegible]. On Friday, a young man called for the letters, and the officer followed after him, intending to track him to his office and [illegible] who were at the bottom of the [illegible]. The young man soon discovered that he was "piped," and accordingly led the officer on such a merry chase through the [illegible] streets in the lower part of the City that [illegible] took him into custody. He brought him before the Mayor, where he gave his name as William [illegible]. About forty letters were found on his person [illegible], which he had just taken from the Post-Office. The [illegible] refused to give any information implicating any other parties. The Mayor ordered him to find bail in [illegible], which not being procured, he was locked up in the Tombs. On Saturday it was ascertained that the circular referred to above was printed by [illegible] & Co., who occupy the fifth floor of No. 10 Spruce-street. These parties were forthwith arrested and held to bail. The circular contained lottery schemes and advice to purchasers of lottery tickets, &c. A second batch of about thirty letters was taken on Saturday from Box No. 3,[illegible], by the Mayor's Police. They were opened by the Mayor, and found to contain money, lottery tickets, certificates, &c. They were written by parties living in almost every section of the Union. The [illegible] varied from $1 to $[illegible]. [illegible] complain of the unfruitfulness of their previous investments, but expressed a strong hope that the wheel of fortune would yet turn in their favor. The Mayor gave directions to have the letters containing money forwarded to Washington, in order that they might be [illegible] to those writing them. The Police expect in a day or two to make further arrests.

ANOTHER DESCENT UPON GAMBLERS.—About 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon Sergeant Croft, of the Mayor's Police squad, made a descent upon the gambling place No. 2[illegible] Broadway, over Genin's hat store, and arrested fifteen men whom they found engaged in a game of "faro." The prisoners were all taken to the Second Ward Station-house, where Justice Welsh opened Court. The prisoners gave their names, ages, &c., as follows: Thomas H. Conklin, aged 3[illegible], gentleman, married; Thomas Griffin, 23, engraver, single; Charles Youngs, 31, broker; Chas. Mantel, broker, 4[illegible], single; George W. Daly, 2[illegible], forwarder, married; Joseph Russel, 3[illegible], accountant, married; [illegible] Choiend, 30, no occupation, married; John [illegible], 4[illegible], merchant, married; George H. Thomas, 4[illegible], no occupation, married; John Griffin, 40, gilder, single; Wm. E. Putnam, 2[illegible], carriage maker, married; James Lansing, 3[illegible], cupping-instrument manufacturer, single; David D. Moses, no occupation, married; Richard Richards, 2[illegible], book-keeper, married; Charles Bonner, colored, 31, waiter, single. Conklin and Griffin, the proprietors of the concern, gave bail in $1,000 each, to answer a charge of keeping a gambling-house, and Bonner, the waiter, was held as a witness. The "betters" were let off with a severe reprimand by the Judge, and a promise to avoid gambling in future. This gambling-house is said to be one of the most notorious "day-game" establishments in the City, and one of the places which Brotherson, the Union Bank defaulter, used to frequent after "banking hours," and "buck" with the proceeds of his day's embezzlement.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH ABDUCTING A YOUNG GIRL.—Martin Green, an officer attached to the Nineteenth Ward Police, was arrested on Friday and taken before the Mayor on a charge of abducting Cornelia Frances Lacy, a girl 14 years of age, from the residence of her mother, No. 15[illegible] West Twentieth-street. The mother of the girl declares in her affidavit that Green commenced, about a month ago, talking to her daughter whenever he got a chance—her house being next to the Police Station—and that he urged her, from time to time, to leave home and go with him, alleging that he was a single man, and promising that he would dress her nicely and give her all she wished. On the 3d of the present month her daughter went from home and she had not seen her since. She charged Green with having seduced her away. The Mayor told Green he should hold him accountable for the return of the girl. Green protests his innocence. On Saturday, he reported to the Mayor that he and another officer searched, on Friday night, all over the City for the missing girl, but that they were unable to find her.

BURGLARIES.—Three young fellows, giving their names as Lawrence Sweeny, George Wiley and John Carney, were discovered at an early hour yesterday morning coming out of the butcher shop of John J. March, No. 240 Tenth-avenue. Two policemen, of the Twentieth Ward, at once arrested them, and found in their possession nine pounds of beef, three calf skins, 84 [illegible] cents, a leather apron and a large butcher knife, which they had stolen from the shop. On the person of Wiley was found a bunch of skeleton keys. The prisoners were taken before Justice Quackenbush and committed for trial. About 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Forsher, of the Sixth Precinct, surprised two young burglars while in the act of breaking into a German grocery store corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets. The fellows fled at the approach of the officer but left behind them a jimmy, and other burglars' tools. They had forced open the front door when discovered.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM ABORTION.—The body of Jemima Sneeway, the young girl of Poughkeepsie, who recently died in this City under circumstances inducing the belief that she died from the effects of an attempted abortion, has been exhumed in Poughkeepsie by Drs. Hills and Cooper. The Coroner's inquest is now in progress. Dr. Gray, of this City, who is alleged to have produced the abortion, and Amelia Prevost, in whose house the deceased died, have been arrested. Her alleged seducer is reported to have fled in order to avoid arrest. The deceased belonged to a very respectable family in Poughkeepsie, and the young man who is said to be her seducer is a carriage-maker.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At their last secret session the Police Commissioners passed several resolutions. The first thanked Sergeant [illegible] for his faithful attention to his duties while in command of the Sixth Precinct. The second declared that, after the 1st inst., policemen absenting themselves from duty except on account of sickness, shall receive no pay for the time they are absent. The third, and only remaining important one, authorized the Property Clerk to sell at auction all unclaimed property in his possession, and deposit the proceeds to the credit of the Police Life and Health Insurance Fund.

SHOOTING IN THE SIXTH WARD.—At a late hour Saturday night a disturbance occurred at No. 35 Mulberry-street, between an Italian named Anthony Rott and another Italian whose name is unknown. The stranger at length drew his revolver and shot at Rott, the ball taking effect in his cheek. His wife interfered and received a severe cut over the head. The Police were notified, but before a policeman arrived the assailant made his escape and has not yet been arrested. Rott and his wife were both taken to the City Hospital and their wounds dressed.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Michael Elder, of Second-street, was accosted Saturday night, as he was passing through Thompson-street, by three fellows, knocked down and robbed of his watch. His cries for the police brought an officer to his assistance, who succeeded in arresting one of them—a negro, named Charles Johnson. The prisoner was taken before Justice Welsh, and locked up for trial, in default of $3,000 bail.

DISHONEST PAWNBROKER'S CLERKS.—Robert Green and Thomas Halfrady, two young clerks in the employ of E. & N. Simpson, pawnbrokers at No. 195 Bowery, were arrested Saturday on a charge of embezzling $230 in money from their employers. In the cellar $10 in gold and silver were found secreted. A number of pawn tickets which had been redeemed and the money pocketed by the accused, was found in their possession. Justice Brennan committed them for examination.

TICKET-SWINDLING.—James Donohue of Ohio, made a complaint on Saturday against Ward & Donnelly, who keep a ticket office at the corner of Greenwich and Liberty streets. The complainant says that he bought a ticket for $120 for California, and gave the accused a package containing $120, but they told him it contained only $102. The accused on the appearance of one of the Mayor's police refunded back the $120, and Donohue then went to a genuine office for his ticket.

STEALING A HIRED PIANO.—A well-dressed man about 50 years of age, calling himself Dr. Fitzmaurice, was arrested on Saturday by Officer Ross, of the Detective Police, charged by Mr. Dunaday, a Piano-forte dealer in Grand-street, with selling a Piano-forte which he had hired of him. The Piano was found in a loan office, corner of Broadway and Prince-street, where the accused had sold it for $28. Justice Quackenbush committed him to prison for trial.

☞ The following is a literal copy of a return to the Police Head-Quarters, Saturday morning:

At 7½ P. M. officer harris Gave chace after A Man and a Carcass of Mutton he dropped the mutton and escaped the mutton was Recovered and Restored to the owner.

[Advertisement.]
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.—This is something like an American drama. It is all life, all spirit, all health, all soul—the very essence of fun, heart-touching emotion, and sterling morality. Go and witness, to-night, "The Bride of an Evening," now in its second week of delightful performance at Barnum's Museum. You will be astonished and charmed, amused as well as enchanted. Greatest production out yet!—A Scotch drama—capital thing—is played there this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[illegible] Broadway.
[illegible] & Co., No. 158 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
"JESSIE BROWN, OR HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY."—This is the title of the new and thrilling Drama in four acts which has been carefully prepared and will be produced at PURDY's National Theatre to-night. [illegible] SEYMOUR is the Dramatist, and those who have witnessed the rehearsals acknowledge it to be of sterling merit and calculated to have a long run. Mr. PURDY has not been sparing in placing it on the stage. Every scene, all the costumes, properties, appointments, machinery, music, &c., have been gotten up expressly for it. The cast embraces all the company, with the addition of the popular actor Mr. D. [illegible] [illegible] Now for a rush to see the [illegible] "JESSIE BROWN."

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT's Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c., &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-street. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The Village Works of the Aubin Gas Works Company, (general office No. 44 State-street, Albany, New-York,) as lately improved, are adapted to all localities and any consumption, and have been used with great success during the past Winter by various companies. For descriptions and plans see the Scientific American of March 13.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Talk of annexation, indeed! These remedies have peacefully annexed all nations, tribes, communities, and commonwealths of the human race. They are the one sole rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

Brooklyn Items.

Rev. Dr. STRONG, of Flatbush, has gone southward, in the hope of regaining his health.

A union prayer-meeting is held every afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. PORTER's,) Williamsburg, in which the congregations of Rev. Dr. MCLANE and Rev. Mr. WELLS join, together with all who choose to attend.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE thus sharply concludes a letter to the *Christian Intelligencer*, defending the late Judge KANE from some disparagements of Rev. T. L. CUYLER, contained in a letter to the same paper, of last week: "Were Dr. KANE living he would spurn a compliment from the man who treats with disrespect the father whom he idolized, and with whom he always agreed; but especially would he shrink with filial horror from being made the opposite point of a contrast insulting to that father's memory. I knew them both. They were worthy of each other. In India they pile heavy stones on the graves, to keep off the jackals that would tear the flesh of the newly dead. The tomb of living rock on the bank of the Schuylkill, in which the Arctic hero sleeps beside the father whom he venerated with all his soul, has not been so safe an asylum."

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 115 deaths, viz: Men 16, women 20, girls 41, boys 38; males 48, females 61. The principal diseases were: Consumption, 13; croup and infantile marasmus, 7 each; of fever there were—6 scarlet, 1 typhoid, 1 bilious, and 1 peuperal. There were 6 deaths by small-pox, 5 by inflammation of the lungs, 6 by dropsy in the head, and 11 cases of stillborn. Eighty-four of the whole number were natives of the United States.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, Sergeant MATHEWS and Officer DAVIS, of the First Precinct, arrested JOHN GAUS, who keeps a lager-bier saloon at No. 48 Myrtle-avenue, and committed him to answer a charge of keeping a gaming house. Yesterday afternoon he was bailed out by Justice CROMWELL, PHILIP SOMMER becoming his security.

The old Meserole Mansion, on Bushwick Creek, built long before the Revolution, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. It was unoccupied, and must have been purposely set on fire. Loss $2,000, not insured. A man named MCCAFFERTY was severely injured by the falling of a chimney.

A man named JAMES KENNEY, residing on State-street, attempted to shave himself on Friday morning while intoxicated, but made a mistake and cut his throat. Dr. BALL, of the Police Department, took the man in charge and saved his life.

One side of Bushwick-avenue is assessed at $400 per lot of 25x100 feet, while on the other side the assessment is $400 per acre.

A lady came near losing her life on Friday by getting off at the front part of a Fulton-avenue car near the City Hall. Two Coroners reached the spot in time to take her from the street. They were both disappointed, as the lady was able to walk home shortly after the occurrence.

A child, named AUGUSTUS E. MORGAN, died at No. 191 Bridge-street, Wednesday, from burns received a few days previous by its clothes taking fire.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward, Brooklyn, held a meeting Friday night and made the following nominations:

For Alderman—MATTHEW P. ROBBINS.
For Supervisor—SAMUEL BOOTH.
For Constable—ALEXANDER CASHOW.

All of the candidates were formerly members of the Whig Party. Mr. ROBBINS is a merchant, doing business in New-York; Mr. BOOTH is a builder; he formerly represented the Ward in the Board of Aldermen.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 13.

$3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	102	500	Hud. Riv. Railroad	30¼
1,000	Ind. State 2½s	85½	100	do.......s30	30
3,000	Virginia 6s	92½	200	do.......s60	30
3,000	do	92¾	100	do	30½
14,000	Missouri St. 6s	84	600	do	30¼
7,000	do	83¾	150	do	30¼
14,000	Cal. State 7s	90	50	do.......b15	30½
1,200	City 5s, '75	97	100	do.......b30	30¾
4,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 6's	90½	150	do.......b30	30¾
1,000	do	90¾	50	do.......b30	30¾
2,000	Reading R. b. '86	70	400	do.......s60	30¼
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per c. 1 m. s. f. c. b.	102	60	Harlem R. R. Pref.	32½
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. b.	95	12	Sixth-av. R. R.	103
5,000	Ill. C. R. b....s60	84	25	C.B.&Quincy R.R.	90
4,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	48	200	Reading Railroad	58½
15,000	L.C.&M.L.G.B....s10	37	400	do	58½
1,000	do	37¼	50	do.......s60	58
3,000	do	37½	200	do	58
3,000	do	38	300	do.......b30	58¼
12,000	P. & O. 8 ₽ ct. Bds	78	200	do.......s60	57½
5,000	C.B.&Q.R.R.8 ₽c	91½	50	M. S. & N. I. R.....b10	25¼
6	Bank of America	100½	60	do	25¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	103½	600	do	25½
15	Metropolitan Bank	104½	150	do.......b30	25¾
20	Commonwealth Bk.	90	250	do.......b30	25¾
400	Cumb. Coal Co	20¼	22	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	50
150	do.......b60	20½	50	do.......b30	50
100	do	20¼	12	do	49½
50	Canton Co.......b15	23¼	150	do.......b60	49
100	do.......c	23½	20	do	48¾
50	do.......b10	23½	125	do	48½
50	do	23	100	do.......b10	48¾
200	do	23½	100	do.......b10	48¾
50	Cary Impr. Co.	8	200	do	48
100	do	7¾	100	do.......s10	48
25	Pac. M. S. Co.	71½	100	Panama R. R.	105¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.R.....s3	81¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	86½
350	do	81½	110	Gal. and Chic. R. R.	83
30	Erie R.R.	20¼	141	Cleve. and Tol. R.R.	45½
50	do	20½	500	do	45
50	do.......s10	20½	100	do.......s10	44¾
50	do.......b10	20½	200	do.......b30	45
150	do.......b30	20¼	900	do.......s10	44¾
75	do.......b60	20	100	do	44½
200	do.......s3	20½	450	do	44¾
900	do	20¾	775	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	81
170	do.......s60	20¼	25	do.......b30	81½
150	do.......s60	20½	100	do.......s30	81
50	do.......s10	20½	300	do.......b30	81¼
400	Harlem R. R.	13	650	LaCrosse & Mil.RR.	10½
100	do	13¼	100	do	10¾
200	do.......b60	13½	70	do	10½
100	do.......b30	13½	200	do.......s60	10¾
			100	do.......s30	10¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri State 6s	84	50	Erie Railroad	20¼
7,000	do	83¾	100	do.......b10	20¾
2,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B	37	50	do	20¾
3,000	T. H. & Al. 2d mg	47½	800	Cle. & Tol. R.R.	45
50	Import. & Trad. Bk.	98½	5	Hudson River R.R.	30½
78	Union Bank	100	100	do.......b3	30¾
400	Reading Railroad	57¾	316	M. S. & N. I. R.	26
100	do.......b30	58	100	do.......b10	26
100	Dl. & H. C. Co....s60	111½	100	do.......b30	26¼
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	82½	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	81½
50	do	82¾	100	do	81¾
50	do	82	100	do.......b60	82
50	Ga. & Chic. RR....s60	93	50	do.......b30	82
150	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s.	48½			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 New-York and New-Haven 6s. Int. add.	84
$5,000 Covington and Lexington 1st m. Int. add.	68
$3,000 Covington and Lexington 2d m. Int. add.	56½
$3,000 Detroit, Monroe and Tol. 1st m. Int. add.	48
$4,000 Watertown and Madison 2d m. Int. add.	3
$1,000 Sacramento County 10s ... Int. add.	60½
$2,000 Sacramento County 10s ... Int. add.	60
$1,000 Hannibal and St. J.'s R. R. 7s. Int. add.	57½
2,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 10s. Int. add.	32¼
1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 8s. Int. add.	46½
1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 8s. Int. add.	46½
1,000 Memphis City 6s ... Int. add.	68½
10,000 Carter County, Ky. 6s ... Int. add.	62¾
6,000 Mil. and Watertown R. R. 8s. Int. add.	20
[illegible],000 Missouri 6s ... Int. add.	83¼
3,000 California 7s ... Int. add.	91
3,000 Tennessee and Alabama R. 8s. Int. add.	65½
5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s. Int. add.	45
1,050 Great Western Marine Ins. Scrip. of 1857	45
25 shares Phenix Bank	100
[illegible] shares Bank of New-York	109
[illegible] shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co.	113
[illegible] shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	90
[illegible] shares Chicago, St. Paul and F. du Lac R.	5
[illegible] shares New-York Central Railroad	91½
[illegible] shares American Express Co.	84½
[illegible] shares Bank of Commerce	102¼
[illegible] shares Artisans' Bank	79
[illegible] shares St. Nicholas Bank	88½
[illegible] shares Eagle Insurance Co.	157
[illegible] shares Chatham Bank	70½
[illegible] shares Hanover Bank	88
[illegible] shares Continental Bank	98½
[illegible] shares American Exchange Bank	105
10 shares Park Bank	95½
15 shares Bank of Commerce	102¾
10 shares Artisans' Bank	79¼
10 shares Artisans' Bank	78½
20 shares Marine Bank	86
5 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.	80
50 shares St. Marks' Fire Insurance Co.	110½
50 shares Brooklyn City R. R.	97
50 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & West. R.	17½
225 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	10¾
100 shares Nicaragua Transit Co.	25

MONDAY, March 15—A. M.

The large fall during the past week on Bills on England, and the receipt on Saturday, by the *Canada's* mail, of private intelligence of the highest interest from China and the East Indies of the turn of the specie current in that quarter, not only add largely to the general confidence in a cheap and superabundant money market through the Spring and Summer, but are suggestive of one or the other alternative of leaving large balances for American account in London, at a very low interest, or the importation of Gold from that quarter to settle the temporary balances likely to accumulate in favor of this side. As the employment of money here, for some months to come, promises to be almost as remunerative as in London, the probability is that the principal Banks of the Southern cities dealing in Exchange, and the Bank of Commerce and leading private banking houses here, often purchasing heavily at low rates, will leave large balances to their credit in England to await a demand on the revival of the general import trade. On the other hand, it is the opinion of some of our best informed Bullion and Bill Brokers that the other alternative will, perforce, have to be resorted to for a short season, and that by the mail of Wednesday next orders will go out for returns in Gold. Even if this should not be the case, it *seems* not unlikely that the Manchester trade, whose orders for Cotton are already too free for the facilities for passing Exchange at reasonable rates, may voluntarily send out a considerable sum of Gold, on learning the currency for Bills on this side. Altogether, the subject lends a new and very encouraging phase to the Money Market, besides giving assurance that with light importations and good prices for Cotton the country will soon be prepared to resume, with safety, a more active general trade. The reliable evidences of such resumption are still wanting, though one or two signs may be quoted in the larger current withdrawals from the Bonded Warehouse and the reopening of some credits with China for Teas, and the Brazils for Coffee and Hides. The stores of West India Sugars have become quite reduced in this market, and the trade with Cuba and Porto Rico is looking toward more activity. But while these staple articles of Foreign Merchandise may soon be wanted again on a legitimate consumptive demand, the business in Dry Goods improves but slowly, particularly in fancy wares. And the letters from Paris and Switzerland by the last mail make special complaint of the absence of American orders for Swiss Jewelry, Watch movements, &c. The rates for Sterling Bills on Saturday were for bankers, 108@108½; merchants' bills 106½@108. The decline for the week may be called 1@1½ per cent. with a rapidly increasing supply, to which one or two of the Railway companies add about £200,000 in 3 and 60-day sight bills, the proceeds of their recent negotiations in London.

The letters and circulars from China and India by the *Canada* are to the second week in January, when the climax of the crisis in England and the turn for the better in this country were but just known. About $500,000 in Silver sent to Shanghae for the purchase of bills had to be returned to England on account of the complete pause in trade and prostration of or caution in using London credits. Other Silver remittances, without being returned, will prove wholly unremunerative, and the probability is, that the semi-monthly shipments from England, which have already fallen from $4,000,000@$5,000,000 per each Oriental steamer, to $1,500,000@$1,000,000, will for a time cease altogether; thus adding another important influence to the accumulation of the precious metals in London and Paris, and the ease of the Continental cities which still employ either a Silver or mixed standard. The representations from Paris, from one of the best financial authorities is, that interest is working down and trade is dull. The American crisis had left few traces of individual mischief, though general regret is felt by the manufacturers at the disappearance of American orders. The political discussions of the day the writer treats as on the surface, seeing no real trouble to the peace of the Empire from without or within. The American house of JOHN MUNROE & Co. had resumed business, and the firm here are again prepared, as will be seen from their advertisement this morning, to grant the same money facilities to American travelers in Europe as before the late crisis. The English letters make no reference to French affairs, beyond their incidental connection with the defeat of the British Ministry, from the effects of which the Funds rapidly recovered. The President of the Illinois Central Co. returned by the *Canada* with all the money asked from the English proprietary, and, although the President of the Erie Company was still on the Continent, a letter from London reports the whole subscription to the $6,000,000 mortgage, to the 26th February, about $4,000,000,—including, of course, the sums taken up by the unsecured Bondholders on this side. Whether this statement be by estimate or actual information, the ultimate success of the entire arrangement admits of little or no question. The Third Mortgages of the Company had advanced, in London, to 78 ex-dividend. The 8 ₽ cents. of the Michigan Central were 2 ₽ cent. higher than by the previous steamer; and the Shares of the New-York Central 84 ₽ cent. Sterling ex-dividend.

The New-York bids for the Treasury Bills to be awarded at Washington to-day, closed on Saturday afternoon, and the preliminary deposits made with the Sub-Treasurer indicate that more than the whole five millions has been applied for through this City alone. The result will be known to-morrow. The impression is the Secretary will get the whole of his money below 4 ₽ cent., though some of the heavy bids will probably be at that figure.

Of our Money Market through the past week we have to report some large discounts at one or more of the leading banks—supposed for bank correspondents at the South and West—as low as 5 ₽ cent ₽ annum. We also hear that one or two considerable lines of short mercantile acceptances have been pressed at the same rate. These are exceptionable cases at bank, however, the general rule being 6@7 ₽ cent. Money is left at call with old established Brokers as low as 4@5 ₽ cent., while the usual rate, in this way, when the lender and not the borrower is applied to, is 5@6 ₽ cent. on State and other first-class collateral, and 6@7 ₽ cent. on [illegible] ty. The amount of business the [illegible] partially increased by the change of [illegible] and redistribution of stocks among the members of the Stock Exchange. At the close on Saturday the decline in prices by the voluntary realizations by one class of operators and some forced sales for account of others, early in the week, seemed to have run its course, the market closing steady, though with an increased Bear influence on particular stocks, as compared with the generally *Bullish* tone of the week before.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central Shares	83¼@80¼@80@82¾
New-York and Erie	24½@23½@24½@20¾
Missouri Sixes	84½@84@84¼@84
Tennessee	88@88@89½@60
Reading	64@60@61@56
Rock Island	86@82@80@81¾
Panama	107¾@105¾@105@106¾
Pacific Mail	80¾@72@70@71
Illinois Central	96½@88@86@86
Illinois Central Bonds	94½@94¼@94¾
Michigan Southern	31¼@26@30@26
Hudson River	36½@30½@33@30¾
Cumberland	22½@22@21@20¾
California 7s	90@90@92@90
La Crosse Land Grant	35¼@34@36@37

Judge SUTHERLAND, on Friday, dismissed the application for an injunction against the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Road. This relieves the Company from the only legal embarrassment it has encountered, and places its affairs upon a solid and satisfactory footing. Its Land Grant Bonds, which are almost the only class of its Bonds which are offered for sale here, are a first lien upon the road from Portage to LaCrosse, and also upon over 300,000 acres of land. They have maintained themselves very well in the market and command the confidence even of those who have lost faith in the value of the stock.

The Peoria Bonds introduced in the dealings of the Board during the week are 8 ₽ cents. first mortgage of the Eastern Extension, and only $10,000 ₽ mile on the completed road. The Coupons, we are requested to say, have always been paid punctually, even through the recent crisis, the last being paid 1st December—consequently the Bonds now have more than 2 ₽ cent. interest earned upon them.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past month, amounted in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $1,767,954, against $5,065,712 the corresponding week last March. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,074,398, against $891,209 same week last season. The Export of Specie, (principally in Doubloons to Havana,) is $225,274, against $726,000 the corresponding week last March. The Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday stood $2,964,197, against $2,906,696. The Specie movement of the week was generally light, and no important difference is looked for in the Bank average to be made up this afternoon. It stood last Monday $32,739,731. The California remittance of February 20 will be due here *to-morrow*. Should the New-York bids for Treasury Bills be accepted to-day, the operation will temporarily transfer a corresponding sum in Specie to the Sub-Treasury, though in the present condition of the market, and the disbursements of the Government, this would make little difference even if drawn, for the moment, out of bank.

From the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade and our own monthly summary of the Specie movement to and from New-York, since July 1 last—the beginning of the current Treasury Year—which we published a few days since, for eight months to March 1, instant, it appears that the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise amounted to...$118,918,000
Add two weeks in March...4,325,893

Total since July 1	$123,243,893
Same time last year	153,570,163
Falling off this Treasury Year	$30,326,270

The same tables made the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from July 1 to

March 1	$43,566,000
Add two weeks in March	1,886,342
Total since July	$45,452,342
Same time last year	56,850,956
Falling off this Treasury year	$11,398,614

The same tables made the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States since

July 1	$30,454,000
Add two weeks in March	523,171
Total since July 1	$30,977,171
Same time last year	26,784,405
Increased export since July 1	$4,192,766

The deliveries of Gold from California, and of Foreign Gold and Silver from abroad, at New-York, since July 1, amount to...$31,675,403
Same time last year...28,694,957
Increase...$2,980,446

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Saturday P. M., March 6, reports as follows of the Bank and Money movement of the week:

"The usual activity which prevails more or less at this season of the year, on the close of every week, in financial affairs, was observable to-day. There was great liveliness in collecting, receiving, and paying, though there was very little done in paper on the street. The calls on the Banks were very moderate, considering that the season of the year has arrived when loans and discounts are most in request. There were sales, to-day, of long-dated paper at 10@11 ₽ cent. Choice mortgage securities are taken at a fraction better; so are preferred signatures of commercial paper. Extremes range, as they have done during the week, from 9, 9½@12 ₽ cent.

The weekly statement of the Banks shows a little loss in Specie, with an increase in Deposits. The Exchange balances are approximating $6,000,000. The highest they reached last year was $7,219,000, which was on the 18th of April.

The deposits have allowed a higher figure than for years past.

The Exchange market continues to droop, particularly for Sterling. Northern sight funds also were very heavy to-day, at ¼@⅜@½ discount on New-York. Five days' sight, ½ discount. Thirty days' sight, 1¼@1½ discount. Sixty days', from 2@2¼@2¾ discount. Most of the transactions at 2¼@2½, though two or three round sums, amounting in the aggregate to $100,000, were taken at 2 ₽ cent. discount. In Sterling, though there were sales at lower rates than those reported in our last, yet the market was heavy, and buyers not disposed to move, unless at a concession. We quote bills with shipping documents at 105¼@105¾@106. Clear bills, from 107@108. Some choice short sight was sold at 108¾. First-class drawers sold at 108¼@108¾ for sixty days, for remittance. Bank drafts, 109. Francs were also in limited request. We quote 5.30@5.27½, and 5.25@5.20. Buyers can be accommodated with every variety of prices. Private dispatches from New-York continue to quote a heavy market for foreign bills, and no demand for specie for exportation."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 6.	LOANS. Feb. 27.	SPECIE. March 6.	SPECIE. Feb. 27.
Citizens' Bank	3,389,867	3,064,073	1,929,047	1,942,460
Canal Bank	1,309,985	1,294,735	1,308,627	1,283,217
Louisiana	3,114,743	3,069,321	2,311,254	2,361,498
Louisiana State	2,744,509	2,010,884	2,184,000	2,207,455
Mech. & Trad	502,024	497,174	293,767	431,765
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,166,737	1,148,259	632,666	644,746
Southern Bank	374,384	381,427	142,305	193,776
Union Bank	1,029,827	960,384	374,763	333,642
Bk. of J. Robb	329,168	234,887	212,395	302,971
Crescent City	793,434	758,124	274,900	229,642
Bk. of America	176,844	144,979	402,055	350,376
Total	15,832,181	15,062,058	10,967,226	11,061,832
	Increase...$770,123		Decrease...$94,607	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. March 6.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 27.	DEPOSITS. March 6.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 27.
Citizens' Bank	1,765,715	1,624,270	3,627,703	3,239,295
Canal Bank	581,735	535,690	1,120,088	1,109,910
Louisiana	665,074	641,374	3,854,379	3,694,470
Louisiana State	1,416,270	1,237,345	4,765,500	4,659,145
Mech. & Traders'	133,310	113,170	551,293	693,057
Bk. of N. Orleans	396,360	337,990	899,137	950,792
Southern Bank	194,375	178,395	221,230	272,163
Union Bank	382,170	324,335	635,664	700,970
Bank of J. Robb	306,150	294,090	329,760	422,100
Crescent City	86,645	62,290	292,593	164,967
Bk. of America	197,965	99,230	292,648	329,603
Total	6,005,769	5,524,269	16,650,755	16,222,463
	Increase...$481,500		Increase...$428,292	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. March 6.	EXCHANGE. Feb. 27.	DUE DIST. BANKS. March 6.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Feb. 27.
Citizens' Bank	1,709,915	1,558,589	346,487	320,068
Canal Bank	1,671,713	1,613,171	152,444	167,430
Louisiana	1,443,649	1,325,094	361,890	359,355
Louisiana State	941,815	950,098	328,968	308,880
Mech. & Traders'	225,370	206,490	49,779	47,223
Bk. New-Orleans	463,522	470,455	72,359	49,500
Southern Bank	819,818	812,908	43,820	....
Union Bank	386,583	467,516	43,620	48,969
Bank of J. Robb	158,020	125,521	23,089	18,410
Total	7,819,605	7,633,752	1,378,846	1,327,744
	Increase...$[illegible]		Decrease...$[illegible]	

The *Commercial* has the following, about the Connecticut River Road:

"We understand that the stockholders of the Connecticut River Railroad are to have a special meeting in Boston next week, to act upon some matters in which there is a difference of opinion among the directors. As we are informed, a minority of the Board accuse the majority of disregarding the wishes of the stockholders, in refusing to organize, in conformity with some plan previously arranged with outside parties. The majority are also in favor of appointing a new Treasurer, at a reduced salary, while the others are in favor of retaining the old one.

In this emergency the majority have consented to postpone the organization of the Board until an appeal could be made to the stockholders. A circular has been addressed to them by four of the seven directors, which will probably have an effect of procuring a large attendance at the meeting, when an opportunity will be afforded to hear both sides of the questions at issue, and to act as circumstances may require. We trust that the action taken will be such as to obviate any danger of depreciation of the market value of the stock, either through want of harmony in its counsels, or from other causes."

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 13.

The imports of foreign goods at this port for the week ending March 14 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$[illegible]	Coffee	$[illegible]
Hides	30,989	Hemp	77,649
Linseed	18,384	Other articles	80,900
Molasses and Sugar	23,740		
Total			$[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1857			$[illegible]
Decrease in 1858			$[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 7,000 bales, at 11c.@11¼c. for middling. Sales of the week 74,500 bales. Receipts of the week 60,500 bales. Decreased receipts at this port, as compared with last year, 61,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 284,500. Stock in port 430,500 bales. SUGAR 6¾c.@6⅝c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 20c. FLOUR $4 50. MESS PORK $16 00. BACON—Shoulders 5¾c.@6c.; Hams 7c.@7¾c.; Sides 7½c. LARD—in bbls. 9½c.@9¾c.; in kegs, 11¼c. Rio COFFEE, fair to prime, 11¼c.@12c. Sales of the week 7,000 bags. Stock 5,000 bags, against 82,000 at same time last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝c.; to Boston 11-16c. Sterling Exchange 107@107½. Exchange on New-York 90¼@90⅜.

SAVANNAH, Friday, March 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,100 bales, prices showing a steady market. Four ships cleared for Liverpool to-day, with 11,000 bales of Cotton.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,500 bales, at firm prices, except for the lower qualities, which were slightly easier.

AUGUSTA, Friday, March 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,000 bales, at unchanged rates. Market firm.

MOBILE, Friday, March 12.

COTTON has declined ⅛c.@¼c. Sales to-day, 1,000 bales, at 11¼c.@11½c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 1,700 bales. Decreased receipts at this port, 42,000 bales. Stock, 155,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 13.

FLOUR firm at $4 50 for Ohio, and $4 62 for Howard-street, choice. WHEAT firm but quiet. Red $1 02@$1 10, and $1 15@$1 25. CORN—Sales 15,000 bush., at 56c. for white and 60c.@62c. for yellow. WHISKY dull at 20c.@20½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 13.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 7,500 bales, at 10¾c.@11c. for middling—a decline. SUGAR is buoyant; fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@7c. Rio COFFEE 11¼c.@12¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 13.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 87; Reading Railroad, 29¼; Morris Canal, 46; Long Island Railroad, 12⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DATE.
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	March 13
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	March 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	March 17
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	March 20
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	March 24
North American	Portland	Liverpool	March 27
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	March 31
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	March 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 1
FROM EUROPE.			
North American	Liverpool	Portland	March 3
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	March 3
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	March 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	March 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	March 10
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	March 10
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	March 19
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	March 20

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship New-York, for Glasgow—P. J. Rogers, lady and infant Capt. Thos. Trott, John Thorpe, C. G. Ewing, Robert Clark, John Scott, Edward Warner, George C. McArthur, Miss Jane Helen Wagenan, H. C. Donaldson, Henry Freeman, Wm. R. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. James Dalzell, Miss Grace Morrow, Mrs. Lingston, Mrs. R. Long, W. H. Coulter, Phillip Wadsworth, T. McGuire, lady and two children—and 36 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—H. K. Wendley, Charles Stoedt, J. H. Myers, W. H. DaBrichs, James Bailey, G. Scardino, Mrs. A. M. Vedder, Mrs. Edgar, G. W. Waterbury, J. R. Brookhead, C. S. Prescott, M. B. Harris and lady, J. B. Aulas, W. H. Barpes, L. Sildna, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Molen and child, A. E. Merton, G. A. Carter, W. Lovelace, J. M. McLean, Sydney Smith, Mrs. Simpson and child, Mrs. Morris, nurse and child—and 7 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—J. P. Myer, R. M. Tuthill, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, Edward N. Strong, B. W. Strong, C. L. Brandt, John L. Appleby, S. F. Bates and lady, W. R. Symons, Charles Faile, Henry Faile, N. H. Sunby, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Williams, Mrs. T. G. Mitchell, C. G. H. Schlotter, E. Cohen, J. M. Marvin, C. A. McClusky, Chas. Appel, R. Morgan, Mrs. Renfroe, L. C. Clark—and 2 in the steerage.

In Steamship Nashville, for Charleston—J. H. Harbeck and lady, Miss Harbeck, Miss Gatumer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Satherthwaite, Dr. M. S. Henckel, Mr. Harris, Wm. Budd, Jr., Capt. Green, Mr. Brown, Jas. Jack, C. Ross, M. Myers, S. Pope, J. N. Holman, T. Liverridge, T. A. Teddey, M. Hubbs, R. N. Savin, L. M. Whittemore, S. C. Foster, B. A. Colburn, C. Cleaveland—and 6 steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jas. Adger, from Charleston—Mr. and Mrs. Storey and daughter, Mrs. Butcher, R. Cutting, Charles Gampherts, Mrs. Kleeck, E. L. David, John Welburn, Alexander Richardson, Edward Gallaher, H. Bick—and 19 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Portsmouth, &c.—Lewis Magness, H. M. Mattison, W. Burdick, lady and child, J. H. Hendren, S. Deane, J. H. Roberts, D. H. Bayard, W. F. Hilyer, M. Liebman, S. V. Roberts, John Maxwell—and 7 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Miss Matilda May, W. Barnard—and 11 in the steerage.

In ship Radiant, from Calcutta—Rev. Mr. Bronsen and family, missionary from Assam.

In brig Truxillo, from Bermuda—Wm. W. Story, Geo. M. Olcott, Marcus Mullan, Mrs. Temple, all of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 12 | Sun sets.... 6 08 | Moon rises.... 2 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 48 | Gov. Island. 8 37 | Hell Gate.... 9 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 13

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Far West, Bennett, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Jack Frost, Holmes, San Francisco, S. B. Babcock & Co.; Sunshine, Ryder, Acapulco, Howes & Co.; London, Hurlbut, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Genoa, Kempton, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Raven, Crocker, Batavia, Crocker & Warren; Oregon, Porter, Amsterdam, Funck & Meincke; Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Bavaria, Bayley, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks F. Secor, Paine, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; E. Churchill, Lanpher, Matanzas, Nesmith & Sons; Rapid, Marshall, P. A. Hargous & Bros.; S. A. Nichols, Nickels, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Caroline, Tallman, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Brigs C. E. Kelly, Pate, Cadiz; Abeona, Bevans, Curacoa, Duvall & Co.

Schooners Penguasett, Waples, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; H. Naff, Williams, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Harriet, Sherwood, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Montezuma, Turner, Porto Plata, R. P. Buck & Co.; Oregon, Krause, Washington, Mather & Mitchell; Monterey, Arrants, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.; P. A. Saunders, Ireland, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Sorrento, Bell, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; J. T. Williams, Curtis, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sullivan, Goodwin, Cuidad Bolivar, Kingsland & Co.; Howard, Baker, Boston; S. W. Lewis & Co.; D. Guest, Baimer, Jacksonville, C. H. Pierson; J. Nickerson, Baker, New-Bedford, master; Granite State, Morris, Curacoa, Jas. Foulke's Sons; Euphemia, Eldredge, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis.

Sloops Blackstone, Stedman, Providence, master; Maria Louisa, Cumming, Fall River, master.

Steamers Memphis, Watson, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell; Union, Candiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Friday, at 4 P. M., lat. 37 50, passed a bark showing as signal a white cross with blue and red squares, with loss of maintopgallantmast, bound N.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Friday, 1 P. M., off the Delaware, passed a ship showing a red burgee with a black cross, in tow of a propeller, bd. in to the Capes.

Steamship Ocean Bird, (Span.,) Villiar, Havana March 1, in ballast to J. W. Ceballos—5 passengers. Came to this port to repair.

Ship Panama, Hansen, Galveston Feb. 26, and Tybee 5th inst., (where she put in for orders,) with cotton to Henninger, Muller & Gosling. The bark Harvest, for New-York, sailed from Tybee, March 3.

Ship Montagu, Peabody, Liverpool Feb. 7, with mdse. and 312 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Feb. 25, lat. 42 46, lon. 42 13, exchanged signals with ship Victoria, bound W. March 3, Thompson Reed, seaman, of Whitehaven, Eng., died of inflammation of the lungs. The M. has experienced very heavy westerly weather; been 7 ds. W. of Georges.

Bark Harvest, Nichols, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton and rice to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Eliza Pike, (of Boston,) Hawes, Gibara 13 ds., with mahogany and cedar to J. W. Ceballos—vessel to J. H. Sanford. March 5, lat. 24 50, lon. 80, saw brig Example, bound N. [illegible]

[illegible] Ship [illegible] to McCready, Mott & Co. [illegible] weather on the passage [illegible] painted stock. This morning, while [illegible] carried away the [illegible] done other damage. [illegible]

Brig Franklin, Hallegan, [illegible] oil, &c., (being part of the cargo of ship [illegible]) Marseilles, and put into Bermuda in distress [illegible] dleton & Co. Feb. 22, Bermuda, bearing [illegible] spoke ship John C. Boynton, (of Richmond,) [illegible] Newcastle for New-Haven, short of provisions [illegible] stop at Bermuda for supplies.

Brig John E. Jones, Mills, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Triad, (of Bangor,) Bailey, Charleston [illegible] ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co. Has experienced heavy N. and N. W. gales during the passage; split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Schr. Sea Bird, Carroll, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Fisher, Charleston, S. C., 6 ds., with cotton and rice to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Sherman, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. San Jacinto, Chamberlain, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce. Left in Ocracoke, Hatteras Inlet, schr. Corrie Sanford, bound to Barbadoes.

Schr. D. B. Martin, Obear, Edenton, N. C., 5 ds., with grain to J. D. Williams.

Schr. Susannah, Lank, Delaware 2 ds., with grain to R. N. Fox.

Steamer Glen, Osgood, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Arrived—SUNDAY, March 14.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship A. E. Green, [illegible], Liverpool Dec. 26, with mdse. to [illegible] & Co. [illegible] strong [illegible] N. W. to W. [illegible] stove rail, &c. Feb. 2, James [illegible] of Aberdeen, aged 25 years, died. The A. E. has had a continuation of westerly gales the entire passage; [illegible] men badly frost-bitten.

Ship Sheridan, Russell, New-Orleans 21 ds., with cotton to Eagle & Hazard. Feb. 28, off Cape Florida, saw ship Joseph C. Randall bound north; same time saw a bark painted white with J. R. in her foretopsail. Since March 4 have had a succession of heavy N. W. gales [illegible], was 5 ds. between [illegible]; [illegible] the Gulf Stream experienced a heavy snow storm [illegible] much ice—thermometer at 28.

Ship Augustus, Kearney, New-Orleans [illegible] ds., with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Passed Sand Key light [illegible] and was 40 hours beating up to the Bemini Islands [illegible] moderate and light northerly breezes, [illegible] seeing one mile of a northerly Gulf Stream. [illegible] 25 sails in co., one of which was the ship [illegible] of St. John, N. B.)

Ship Fanny Forrester, Shaner, New-Orleans [illegible] via Key West Feb. 22, with mdse. to Dobson & [illegible]. Experienced heavy weather.

Ship Helen Miller, Gale, New-Orleans [illegible] ds., with cotton to Hicks & Bell. Has had heavy weather.

Ship Radiant, (of Boston,) Bourne, Calcutta [illegible] Sand Head Dec. 21, with mdse. to master. Sailed in co. with ship Ganges, for Boston; Johanna T. Dorsey [illegible] John Harleston, of Isle of Man; Thomas Davis, of England; John Hegadt, of Norway, seamen, all died.

Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah 11 ds., with cotton to Demill & Co.

Bark John Benson, Gardiner, Havana Feb. 28, with cigars, &c., to Sturges & Co. Has had very heavy N. E. and N. W. gales; carried away [illegible], split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Mary Bentley, (of Thomaston,) [illegible] March 1, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell.

Bark Emily, (of Philadelphia,) [illegible] with sugar, cigars, &c., to Albert Hore. March [illegible] Florida Light bearing S. W. [illegible] spars, apparently lower and top masts, all lashed together, and belonging to a ship or bark—they had not been long in that condition.

Bark Martha's Vineyard, Robinson, Glasgow 45 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Harriet S. Fish, (of Rockland,) Fish, Matanzas Feb. 27, with molasses to Nesmith & Sons. March 3, lat. 29 30, lon. 78, saw ship Ohio, bound N.

Bark Aaron S. Harvy, (of Philadelphia,) Miller, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses to master.

Bark Essex, (of Boston,) Bay, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Lucy P. Snow, (of Orrington,) Pierce, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales since passing Cape Hatteras.

Brig Joseph Park, (of Boston,) Park, Cardenas Feb. 28, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had experienced head winds the entire passage. March 6, lat. 33 30, lon. 71, in a gale from S. E. to N., shifted the cargo.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Prospect,) Berry, Rio Janeiro Jan. 16, with coffee to Walsh, Carver & Chase. March 6, lat. 37, lon. 71, exchanged signals with bark Martha Ann, [illegible] Jan. 30, George Moore, 24 years, died.

Brig Billow, (Br., of Port Medway, N. S.,) [illegible] 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to [illegible] & Co.

Brig Sea Lark, (of Surry,) McFarland, Cienfuegos Feb. 26, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. [illegible] co. with bark Minden, Gilkey, for Philadelphia; brig San Norenzo, Booth, for New-York. March 5, [illegible] Farland, seaman, died.

Brig Mary E. Jones, Jones, Remedios [illegible], with hides, &c., to Van Brunt & Slaght. The bark [illegible] (of Richmond,) sailed for Rosario Jan. 6. [illegible] N., lat. 42, fell in with the hull of a vessel [illegible] waterlogged, stern stove out; was about [illegible] rigged, had topgallant forecastle and poop deck. [illegible] P. J., has experienced very stormy weather since passing lat. 26 N.

Brig Cyclone, (of Westport, Me.,) McCarthy, [illegible] ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. N. J. Brayton, (of Fall River,) Rogers, New-Orleans 13 ds., with mdse. to Robert & Williams. [illegible] ds. N. of Hatteras, split sails, &c.

Schr. Myrover, Jackson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. North State, Horton, Savannah 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Schr. Geo. Luff, Cushing, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to order. Has experienced very heavy weather, lost boat, jib, stove bulwarks, &c.

Schr. Deborah Widgeon, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton to E. Blossom & Son.

Schr. S. T. Garretson, High, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Nathaniel S. Ruh, Sayer, Elizabeth City, N. C., with grain to J. A. Gamble.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Wiltbank, Milton, Del., 3 ds., with grain to R. D. Barton.

Schr. Triumph, Artis, Newcastle, Del., 3 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. Susanna, Van Name, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to G. Clark.

Schr. John T. Barnard, Sisson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood. Schr. E. B. Read, Kelly, New-Bedford for Philadelphia. Schr. Alethea, Harvey, New-Haven for Virginia. Schr. H. S. Barnes, Barnes, New-Haven for Virginia. Schr. A. B. Terry, Wright, New-Haven for [illegible], to master.

Schr. Wm. J. Andrews, Hoffman, Virginia, to master.

Sloop Active, Smith, from New-Haven.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia 32 hours, with mdse. to J. T. Sanford.

BELOW—1 bark and 1 brig unknown.

WIND—S. S. W., with rain during the day.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, (Br.,) McMillan, for Glasgow; Florida, Crowell, for Savannah; Nashville, Murray, for Charleston; Memphis, Watson, do.; Jamestown, Parrish, for Norfolk; ships London, Hurlbut, for London; Orpheus, Wood, for San Francisco; Isaac Bell, Johnson, for London; Defender, Robinson, for San Francisco; barks [illegible] berto, Hickham, for Cardenas; Rapid, Marshall, for Vera Cruz; Caroline, Tallman, for Charleston; J. [illegible], Gray, for Mobile; brig Pastora, (Span.) [illegible], for Oporto.

Memoranda.

The ship Sir Robert Peel, from Liverpool, arr. Friday, reports: Left Liverpool Jan. 6. Cape Clear 11th, has 54 passengers consigned to C. Grinnell. Experienced constant westerly gales; has been W. of Georges Shoal 10 ds. with heavy N. W. snow storms, and the ship covered with ice. Took a pilot 12th, 30 miles S. E. of the Highlands.

The brig Mary Pierce, from the West Indies for an eastern port, put into the Lower Bay yesterday for a harbor.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 14—Arr. ship Wm. Wirt, Harding, from New-Orleans; barks N. W. Bridge, Woodbury, from Matanzas; Trinity, Hall, from Galveston; brigs Henrietta, Watson, from Pensacola; Gov. Northrup, Richmond, Vera Cruz; Rebecca and Frances, Brown, Wilmington; steamer City of New-York, Matthews, Philadelphia. Sailed, brigs Hill, Freeman, Toronto; Gen. Veazie, Pitt, Pictou; Prince, [illegible]. Below—Brig Hale Adelaide, from Palermo.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Cape Cod, March 14, 6 P. M.—Passing in, brigs Mary A. Jones, from Mobile via New-York, for Salem; Fanny C. Field, from New-Orleans for Boston; Caroline, for do.; R. T. Marbin, from Cardenas for do.; Morning Light, from do. for do. [illegible]

8 P. M.—Passing in ship Buffalo, from New-Orleans for Boston.

Disasters, &c.

THE FOLLOWING are extracts from letters received by Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

SORLEY, Feb. 15.—The Am. ship Reliance, (of Providence,) from Havre for New-Orleans, put into this port with loss of several stanchions and bulwarks on the starboard side, also of chain plates, and damaged topsail, forepeak and topsail yard, in consequence of having been in collision on the night of Feb. 8, with the Dutch barque Otte, which vessel also put in with loss of bowsprit, jibboom, foretopmast-yard, cutwater and headwork. Both ships will have their damage repaired in [illegible].

MAYFORT MILLS, Fla., March 7.—The brig Robin, Sr. [illegible], from New-York bound to Jacksonville, is ashore on the North Shoal of St. John's Bar, and thumping heavily.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—The steamer Silver Moon is totally burned on the Upper Red River.—(By telegraph to Elwood Walter, Esq.)

Whalers.

Spoken—Jan. 17, lat. 34 50 S., lon. 69 W., [illegible], Baxter, New-Bedford, cruising.

Dec. 17, lat. 40 20 S., lon. 48 W., of and from Sag Harbor—no report of oil.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 27, lat. 27 05 S., lon. 38 05 E., ship Independence, (Br.,) from Pondicherry for Havre.

Jan. 22, lat. 16 46 S., lon. 36 10, bark Aladdin, Gardner, from Buenos Ayres for Bahal.

Feb. 4, lat. 10 53 S., lon. 35, bark [illegible], from Chinchas for Cork for orders.

Feb. 19, lat. 40 29 S., lon. 32 30 W., ship Richard Busteed, from Singapore for Marseilles.

Feb. 26, off Double Head Shot Keys, ship Atlantic, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Feb. 22, lat. 33 30, lon. 76, brig Excelsior, from Pensacola for Boston.

March 1, lat. 36 10, lon. 69 40, ship Underhand, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

March 7, lat. 30 30, lon. 73 30, bark Blue Wing, for Valparaiso from Hampton Roads.

March 8, lat. 36 10, lon. 73, schr. Alexander, from Wilmington, bound S.

March 13, lat. 39, lon. 73 12, schr. George Avery, (of Searsport,) from Matanzas for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Feb. 23, ships Splendid, Amsbury, from Mobile, condemned and to be sold; Heraclia, Hathaway, from Shields for New-York.